THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 234

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Sun Will Speak Through Veil

Will It Verify Man's Thought?

Reichstag Lacks a Majority

Spain Catches the Communists

Montagu Norman Is Human

THE world's astronomers are set to observe, and millions of fortunate laymen to marvel at, Wednesday's eclipse of the sun. All of the United States and Canada will witness it; a narrow 6000-mile strip will enjoy totality. Moon, 238,000 miles away, will pass between the earth and sun, 93,000,000 miles away, producing by its shadow the most awe-inspiring spectacle known to men. Astronomical scientists were never so hopeful, never so confident in presence of such seemingly complete opportunity. With its face veiled, the sun is expected to speak of strange, inter-stellar things—to whisper sensational new secrets into earth's quivering ear.

* * *

¶ Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine bristle as with prehistoric monsters rearing at the sky. Elongated telescopes and cameras, manned by learning's experts, must catch volumes in 100 seconds of totality. The eclipse will prove many things, but chiefly the possibilities that wait before the thinking of man. The absolute accuracy of astronomical predictions made years ago will be established. Verified will be man, who, although his balloons have penetrated the stratosphere but 25 miles, can read the intentions of the sun, 93,000,000 miles away—by the immeasurable beam-ray of thought.

* * *

¶ Germany sees Fascists and Roman Catholics working hard toward a coalition as the Reichstag meets. The two factions disagree on nearly everything, but hope by combining to attain a majority. Chancellor von Papen frowns on the effort and intimates that a Cabinet dictated by such a majority might not be acceptable. President von Hindenburg is understood as emphatically opposed to Adolf Hitler as Chancellor. A field marshal himself, the President points to Hitler's disqualification—He lacks the specific ability demanded in that post of command.

* * *

¶ Spain, cleaning up a monarchist plot that failed, uncovers an active new plot. The Communists, taking advantage of discontent among Royalists and some others over sentencing of Gen. Jose Sanjurjo to life imprisonment, quickly planned an outbreak, with assassination of high officials, for Sept. 4. The leaders are in prison. That marvelous Communist energy—If only it could be diverted to decent ends how it might help the woeful world!

* * *

¶ New York and London rock with rumors. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, visits the United States. Rumors say the war debts are settled, economic recovery programs agreed upon, Britain going back to the gold standard. But friends rise up to pin-prick rumors. Mr. Norman's visit is indeed important. A lady befriended him long ago when he was a bank clerk in Philadelphia. She wanted to see him; he came. Wall Street and Fleet Street may rock anew—Who'd have thought sentiment could send the Bank of England's head a-sailing across the sea?

* * *

¶ Japan's Manchurian policy appears to be disclosed by Foreign Minister Uchida's answers to questions in the Diet. Observers' deductions are that Japan is prepared to risk a completely adverse decision on Manchuria at Geneva, that it will leave the League if necessary, but depends upon France's friendship to prevent this if possible. Loss of League membership and temporary isolation by international opinion are believed to be preferred by Tokyo to relinquishing the grip on Manchuria. Japan expects no war over Manchuria—and who else would be willing to start one?

* * *

¶ Cleveland's National Air Races see James Haizlip win the chief prize by flying from Los Angeles to New York in 10 hours, 19 minutes. He roars above mountains, deserts, rivers, cities to cross the continent in one hour less than Maj. Jimmie Doolittle's record of a year ago. Even the second racer, Col. Roscoe E. Turner, beats Doolittle's time. Popular Major Jimmie congratulates his friend Haizlip, but tells him the record won't last. On the basis of the flying power plant now being used Doolittle says a definite flying limit looms only a year or two ahead—600 miles an hour!

* * *

¶ Farmers of the American mid-West fare badly in their rebellion against the shipping of produce to market until prices go up. After many days of determined effort to halt the flow of crops townward, sheriffs are dispersing pickets who have gone too far in stopping highway traffic and county attorneys are forced to take notice of law violations. Apparently one more farmers' undertaking will fail. The growers have everybody's sympathy and nearly everybody's individual help—but a world market problem just can't be held up and ironed out on country roads in Iowa.

Ten Times Mayor; Mayoress Two Ahead

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

HAVING accepted an invitation to continue in office as Mayor and Mayoress of Paddington for 1932-33, Sir George and Lady Handover will extend a remarkable record of service, for it will be the tenth time that Sir George has been Mayor, while Lady Handover will have been Mayoress on 12 occasions.

Sir George previously held office from 1912 to 1920 and again in 1931-32. Lady Handover has twice officiated as Mayoress in addition to acting in that capacity during her husband's mayoralty.

Rule of Army At End, Tokyo Diet Informed

Cabinet Takes Firm Stand —Plans Made to Revive Port Arthur Base

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 30—Today's interpellations in the Budget Committee of the Diet revealed some details of the Government's real program in regard to Manchuria. Replying to a Seiyukai questioner, Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, said that Japan's relations with Manchukuo had reached a second stage. Hereafter the army must not act as it believes necessary without consulting Tokyo, but must act only in accordance with Tokyo's program and in accordance with the Government's orders.

The Uchida statement confirms the opinion of diplomatic observers that the Government now feels that army discipline has been largely restored and that Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto's presence in Manchuria gives assurance that such incidents as the bombing of Chinchow, and other actions undertaken without Tokyo's knowledge or consent, will not be repeated.

Asked what the Government will do in the event of the coming Assembly of the League of Nations adopting a resolution unfavorable to Japan, Count Uchida said that the Government's program had been completed, but could not be revealed.

Port Arthur Plans

Asked what the Government would do in the event of Japan being isolated by international opinion, Count Uchida replied: "I can't believe that effective isolation is impending, but in the event that it does come, the Government will be able to deal with the situation." He thought that the powers were now showing a "better understanding of the realities of the Far Eastern situation." Asked if the Government had made diplomatic representations to Washington regarding American naval concentrations in the Pacific, Count Uchida replied: "No, since representations are not necessary."

Gen. Sadao Araki, War Minister, told a Seiyukai questioner that it would be impossible to reveal whether the army intends to advance further into Jehol, but added that the defense of Manchukuo will certainly be maintained. Admiral Keisuko Okada, Minister of Navy, told a questioner that the Government realizes that revival of the old naval base at Port Arthur would be necessary and that adequate steps were being taken.

Observers believe that Diet interpellations thus far reveal: Firstly, that the Government is prepared to risk completely adverse action at Geneva in regard to Manchuria, leaving the League, if necessary, however obviously depending on French friendship to prevent such action; secondly, that the Government is doing everything possible to prevent Japan's isolation in the field of international relations, but is prepared to risk temporary isolation rather than abandon any part of the present Manchurian program; thirdly, the Government does not expect any conflict with the United States or with Soviet Russia, hence it probably hopes to curb military expenses which have reached alarming proportions during the current year.

Manchukuo Mutiny

The guerrillas attacked an international train on the Chinese Eastern Railway, 13 kilometers westward of Harbin yesterday, after severing the telegraph and telephone wires, apparently assassinating and kidnaping a number of passengers. A Manchukuo punitive expedition has been sent from Tsitsihar.

Changchun reports 200 Manchukuo troops quartered in the north barracks outside of the walled city of Kirin mutinied yesterday, assassinating the commander, after which they escaped with arms and munitions, presumably joining Gen. Wang Te-ling's guerrillas.

Guerrillas attacked the Mukden-Antung railway near Hsiungyuehcheng station last night, apparently in an effort to capture the train on which General Honjo was journeying to Dairen en route for Tokyo to assume his post on the Supreme War Council. Guards repulsed the attack after considerable fighting, which delayed General Honjo's train 40 minutes. General Honjo inspected the Port Arthur defenses today, and will sail for Kobe on Friday.

WAGES CUT IN ITLAY

ROME, Aug. 30 (AP)—Wages in the Italian cotton industry have been reduced 10 per cent for all workers except those already receiving the minimum scale. This is one of several measures enacted by the Government and mill operators in an effort to revive the industry.

HOOVER LENDS HIS SUPPORT TO WINTER RELIEF

Will Open Conference on Measures for Raising Needed Millions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—With figures at hand revealing unprecedented relief expenditures even during the summer months plans are under way for a nation-wide autumn campaign for funds to tide the destitute over the winter months.

President Hoover is scheduled to open a one-day national welfare and relief mobilization conference at the White House on Sept. 15 which will meet to discuss the needs confronting all American communities this fall and to coördinate plans for meeting these needs.

Representatives of 28 national organizations will attend. Last year these groups raised over $150,000,000 for relief purposes. Now these funds are almost exhausted and they are faced with the necessity of raising even larger quotas to take care of this winter's needs.

Three subjects of vital interest will mark the program—first: ways in which states and communities can coöperate in the distribution of the $300,000,000 federal appropriation for relief; second: the importance of communities maintaining well-balanced social service programs in the present crisis; third: discussion of special means to strengthen local fund-raising campaigns, community chests and others, which last year raised upward of $150,000,000 for welfare and relief purposes.

Relief expenditures by public and private agencies held up well above normal in June, according to reports received by the United States children's bureau from 991 relief agencies in 126 cities, and made public today. The decline from May to June of this year was only one per cent compared with a decline of 6 per cent from May to June, 1931.

Relief expenditures increased 91 per cent in June of this year as compared with the same month of last year. The total spent in June this year for direct and work relief was $22,960,285 as compared with $12,030,581 in June last year. Only one-third of this amount last year was general relief administered by public departments while the amount of such relief in June, 1932, was $10,136,031, or nearly half the month's total expenditures for all forms of relief.

The number of families aided in June, 1932, as reported by 747 agencies totaled 793,169 as compared with 811,355 in May. The average grant per family reached by these agencies in June was $20.89 in comparison with $20.49 in May.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics, Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

38—Can Human Nature Be Changed by Legislation?

THIS question is sometimes asked by wets in a tone which implies that it settles some real question. Of course legislation cannot change human nature, but it can change human behavior, and that is the important thing. A man may be a thief at heart, the law cannot change that; but he may refrain from stealing nevertheless, and that is what we want. A law may convince him that, on the whole, it will pay him better to earn money honestly than to steal it.

Is the fact that a law cannot change the inner nature of a thief a valid reason for repealing all laws against stealing? It is the best of reasons for keeping such laws. Eugenics may eventually improve human nature; education and religion can certainly change somewhat the ways in which men react to the stimuli of their associations. Meanwhile, so long as we have people with the hearts of thieves, it is highly important that they be kept from stealing. That is what laws are for.

If that were not true, all laws and all governments are useless burdens. If, in other words, it were not possible, with the same old human nature, to influence human behavior, we would better disband all our governments, police forces, and courts, and put our lawyers to work doing something else.

The law is designed to lead some people to do certain things which their own natures would not prompt them to do, and to leave undone some things which their own natures would prompt them to do. There are men whose natures prompt them to drink and then try to drive an automobile or run a locomotive. They need a law to make them do otherwise. There are others whose natures prompt them to try to make money by pushing the sale of drink. The purpose of the law is not to remove their desire for money but to convince them that that desire can be more safely gratified in some less harmful way.

Last-Minute Plans to Solve Germany's Puzzle of Parties

Maneuvers Show Roman Catholic Center Holds Key Position in Evenly Matched Fight Between Forces For and Against Democracy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 30—The Reichstag elections have clarified, but also complicated, the domestic political situation. They have clarified it by reducing the number of parties but have complicated it by forming an almost equal division in which neither of the two sides holds a workable majority.

Today as the Reichstag prepares to meet, Roman Catholics and Fascists, though belonging to opposite camps, are driving tentative negotiations full speed ahead with a view to forming a coalition. This is for the purpose of forming a working government and thus rendering any immediate dissolution unnecessary. Both want to avoid being left out in the cold. But it is not easy going as they differ fundamentally on almost every issue. So much so that the Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, has just decried any such coalition as undesirable. Even though a cabinet list presented by Fascists and Roman Catholics might command a majority, it is by no means certain that President von Hindenburg will accept it.

The situation immediately following the elections showed the German people split into two halves—for and against the democratic form of government—with a third group in the background representing Communism. This simple constellation hitherto had been blurred by the existence of about a dozen parties, most of which were literally decimized by the elections.

The five big parties which remained are the Fascists (Herr Adolf Hitler's National Socialists), Nationalists, Roman Catholics (comprising the Center and Bavarian People's Party), Socialists (Social Democrats) and Communists. But the party constellation has become even more simple than that. For of these five parties, four have consolidated themselves into two blocs of two parties each. The Fascists and Nationalists form the bloc on the Right, which is opposed to democracy and popular parliamentary government established in Germany after the war. The Roman Catholics and Socialists, who founded and uphold this popular régime, form the bloc on the Left. The Commu-

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PICKETING END IS FORECAST BY IOWA SHERIFFS

County Attorneys Take Steps for Grand Jury Investigations

By the Associated Press

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 30 — Sheriffs were augmenting their forces today and county attorneys were preparing for grand jury investigations—designed to end picketing—in the farmers' holiday movement, while simultaneously the farmers were endeavoring to extend their lines.

Mr. Carl Missildine, county attorney, and Mr. Charles F. Keeling, sheriff, promised an early end to picketing, following the arrest of 13 men. Mr. P. A. Lainson, sheriff of Pottawattamie County, said he would present evidence Tuesday against men who were arrested recently after disturbances near Council Bluffs.

Mr. Michael Endres, state sheriff of Nebraska, demanded that Iowans who enter Nebraska to urge further participation in the holiday should be arrested on charges of inciting to riot.

Governors of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa, received a statement from the Sioux City, Iowa, Chamber of Commerce saying the situation there was beyond the control of local authorities and recommending help by state officers.

Picketing was expected to start today near Sioux Falls, S. D., and Clinton, Iowa.

Messages indorsing the movements were received by holiday officials from Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and others.

Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota yesterday proposed a mammoth cooperative marketing organization of farmers in 15 midwestern states to maintain prices on a cost-of-production basis. Under his plan an executive committee would fix prices and call upon farmers to withhold supplied as needed to maintain such prices.

Milk Price Rise Demanded

WASHINGTON, Penna., Aug. 30 (AP)—Northern Washington County dairymen invaded Pittsburgh today to demand higher prices for milk and other dairy products. They have been receiving an average of 11 cents a gallon for milk, and seek an increase of at least 4 cents. They have also been paying for trucking of their produce. Leaders were to negotiate with distributors.

Revolt in Ecuador Continues Serious

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 30 (AP) — The Governor of this Province received a telegram today from Senor Alberto Martinez, president of the Ecuadorian Senate, saying the situation at Quito was truly chaotic and that Conservative forces backing Senor Neptali Bonifaz were being directed by friars guiding the attack on Federal forces from the church towers.

A real conservative revolution has developed since the mutiny of part of the army garrison on Saturday, the message said. There is still no legal government, and it appears that a conservative dictatorship is in control, despite earlier reports that the Government was in the saddle. Señor Martinez asked for reinforcements, and these were sent immediately by train.

Dispatches from Quito said the fighting there was still in progress. Federal troops advancing from the north crossed the city and joined troops from the south. The Minister of War telegraphed from Guayaquil asking that all available troops be sent to Quito.

WHEAT DUTIES LIFTED

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 30 (By U. P.)—All import duties on wheat were lifted by the Socialist Government Saturday.

ROOSEVELT WINS OUSTER RIGHT IN WALKER INQUIRY

But, Court Says, Mayor Has Right to Cross-Examine All Witnesses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, following a ruling by Supreme Court Justice Ellis J. Staley last night, is faced today with the alternatives of continuing the ouster case of Mayor James J. Walker and giving him the right to cross-examine witnesses upon whose testimony before the Hofstadter joint legislative committee the charges against him are based, or of almost certain appeal to the courts to cause him to justify his manner of procedure.

Justice Staley upheld the Governor in his power under the Constitution to remove the Mayor, but his decision criticized specific rulings by the Governor in the course of the ouster hearing now entering its fourth week before him as violating the Mayor's constitutional rights.

Holding that the removal law was not intended to grant an "arbitrary power," Justice Staley called attention to the prohibition in the public officers' law that evidence taken preliminary to the hearing on charges shall form the basis of determination by the Governor, unless such evidence is presented at the hearing.

Defines Scope of Power

Further, he voiced the opinion that the "fair intendment" of the removal law is that acts relating to a prior term of office, or to the transaction of personal affairs "unless involving official misconduct or violation of public trust, or one that involves moral turpitude . . . should be rejected as a basis for the exercise of the power of removal."

"The exercise of the power of removal by the Governor requires a hearing," Justice Staley held, and he defined a hearing as an opportunity to confront the witnesses and cross-examine them.

"Justice to an accused public official, by many decisions of the state in removal proceedings of local officers," he continued, "has been held to require a fair trial and one where the opportunity exists to be faced by the witnesses and subject the credibility of their testimony to the test of cross-examination."

Governor Roosevelt, when informed last night of the ruling, declined to comment pending a conference with his legal advisers, Mr. Martin Conboy and Mr. M. Maldwin Fertig. Resumption of the hearing, scheduled for last night, has been postponed until Friday on account of the passing on yesterday of the Mayor's brother, Mr. George F. Walker.

Although the decision of the court was adverse to the Mayor in two most important respects—the Governor's power to continue the hearing and to render a decision—Mr. John J. Curtin, defense attorney, hailed it as "a great victory."

Mayor's Counsel Pleased

"Judge Staley has approved judicially all the things we have been contending for from the beginning of this year," he declared, "except the constitutionality . . . which was a mere incident to our position."

Mr. Curtin said he would not appeal until the Governor had indicated whether he would yield to Justice Staley's views.

Since Mr. John J. Bennett, Attorney-General, won the decision, he cannot appeal from the allegations of unfairness in the Governor's procedure which drew the court's criticism as "not controverted," since they are not germane to the fundamental issue.

Justice Staley turned down all the contentions that the Governor had no power to remove the Mayor. Courts have no power over the Governor's person, he stated, "and they cannot commit him for a disobedience of judicial process."

"For errors, if any, of law or of fact in the proceeding now pending before him he is responsible not to the courts, but to the people and his own conscience," he ruled.

SUN'S SECRETS TO BE SOUGHT FROM ECLIPSE

Forty-three Expeditions Have Equipment Ready for Speedy Action

What is the nature of the sun? What is the structure and mechanism of the universe? Perhaps the moon, as it completely effaces the sun for less than two minutes tomorrow afternoon, will yield some further enlightenment on those questions.

At all events this is the hope of the majority of the 200 astronomers, 43 expeditions and natural scientists generally, who have crowded into Conway and Lancaster, N. H., Fryeburg, Maine, and other spots in the totality area, anxiously waiting for 2:15 p. m., eastern standard time, when the moon takes its first bite out of the sun.

All is in readiness. Special trains tonight and tomorrow morning will rush the stragglers to the scene of the eclipse, where astronomers have been at work perfecting their instruments, preparing data and roping off their sanctuaries for months with a total outlay estimated to cost $1000 for every second of observations.

Gaze Through Atmosphere

Many thousands of persons, as though standing on the green floor of a crystal ocean, will gaze through the earth's atmosphere, and each will make his own observations, some profound, some superficial, some with a commercial import and some to garnish merely the realms of knowledge. From the north pole to the Canadian border at Derby, Vt., from thence to Provincetown, Mass., and out across the Atlantic Ocean the great conical shadow of the moon will flow across the earth, spending seven minutes in crossing New England.

Only about 100 seconds, when the eclipse is total, and the corona flashes into sight are of utmost value to the astro-physicists. In that fleeting period all the equipment they have so arduously prepared will be whipped into use and from the corona, the flaming streams of hydrogen, called solar prominences, and from nebulous spectral lines, they will seek to wrest the secret of the electron and the proton to confound or gratify Einstein. In those brief seconds, man who once covered his head in fear of such a phenomenon, will work with passionate intensity to exploit to the utmost the almost miraculous position of the moon exactly covering the sun.

During that time natural scientists from Northwestern University will seek to test the Einstein theory and three of their planes will rise 10,000 feet to check the curve of the light rays from the stars. The United States Naval Observatory at South Limington, Maine will test the position of the sun to use in keeping

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Federal Credit Sought to Wipe Out Slum Areas

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—The nation's slum areas are to go if social and industrial groups can bring the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to their way of reasoning. It is learned today that the corporation will be asked to consider a program of elimination when plans for self-liquidating projects come before it.

It is understood that the Department of Commerce has had surveys made of "blighted areas" and that it is assembling information on this most interesting phase of American life. In many circles it is generally recognized that a project of this sort both in providing direct employment and in furnishing jobs in building industries will have a tremendous effect in the amelioration of the unemployment problem.

Although not regarded as a complete solution of the jobless question, it is pointed out that expansion of building through razing of ancient tenement houses will give impetus to business and industry. Present low building prices are held to warrant such a movement.

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THINGS PRESENT

The editorial "Governor Roosevelt on Liquor" may help you to discriminate between the prohibition declarations of the two parties.

A mother tells how she jollies her son into drying the dishes—and liking it! She also adds a helpful hint on how to get youngsters to finish their food. The Parent column on the Educational page. (And aren't those pictures worth the price of admission?)

The drawing on the Home Forum page is our artist's impression of the steel work for the new Publishing House.

Garden enthusiasts always read, and are invited to share experiences in "My Garden Hobby" on the Home Building, Gardens, Architecture page.

Your views after reading today's "Word a Day" are solicited.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver answers the question: Can men be made sober by legislation? His "Prohibition Facts" deserve wide distribution.

Wednesday brings the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page, the weekly Aviation column, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and Mr. Scroggins.

Crosses Continent In Fastest Time Yet

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Keystone-Underwood

CAPT. JAMES G. HAIZLIP

Women Fliers Finish Strong In Air Derby

Cleveland Welcomes Half Dozen Who Complete Long Flight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 30—Roaring across the finish line, after pushing their men competitors hard each lap of the way, a half dozen women pilots landed here on the last jog of the Cord Derby, 2555 miles. A dozen other women taking part in the 1932 National Air Races awaited them there, or flew in later.

And thus a new leaf in aviation was turned. This year, for the first time, they were allowed to participate in all the races and contests, and for the first time since inception of the National Air Races 12 years ago a woman pilot was to serve as an official on the national committee.

Conspicuously absent were references of other years to "powder puff derbies." Bronzed and business-like the women hopped from their planes and headed for the luncheon rooms. They wore regulation khaki knickers, jodhpurs of cool blue or dazzling white overalls and slacks and even just plain old-fashioned dresses—one could take one's pick of favorite flying togs.

Keeps Up Family Tradition

Mrs. Betty Lund of Troy, Ohio, is keeping aloft the Lund family tradition by entering the dead-stick landing contests. Mrs. Mae Haizlip of St. Louis is expected to be the only woman entry in the speedy Thompson Trophy race, pitting her

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Effect of Eclipse On Animals Sought

One phase of tomorrow's solar eclipse may be observed regardless of atmospheric conditions. That is the effect upon animals. Any information relative to the unusual behavior of animals during the eclipse period will be welcomed by the Boston Society of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston.

If the chickens start to roost, horses turn their noses toward their stables, cows begin to drift from pasture to shed or any nocturnal habits of members of the animal kingdom are noted during this period, they will be of considerable interest to the society, which is making a detained survey of animal behavior under such conditions.

"Every man, woman and child in the regions affected by the eclipse can play an important part in this survey by sending in observations to the committee," an official announcement of the society reads. "Animals in public and private zoos, trout in streams, pigeons, sparrows or squirrels, about the house or in city parks, insects and even frogs are other promising subjects for observation. Even fancy fish kept in home aquariums may prove of interest," it says.

MRS. FERGUSON'S LEAD IS INCREASED

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 30 (AP)—Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson's lead over Gov. R. S. Sterling in the Democratic gubernatorial race was increased to 1297 votes on the second compilation of votes made today by the Texas election bureau. The returns from all 254 counties, 224 complete, gave: Mrs. Ferguson, 474,530; Governor Sterling, 473,233.

BANKS SEE PROFITS IN NEW NOTES

Expected to Mean Larger Issue of Added Currency Than Anticipated

RESERVE BOARD WARNS OF DANGER

Full Exercise of $1,000,000,000 Expansion, It Says, Would Hurt Credit

By H. B. ELLISTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—What will happen under the Glass-Borah rider to the Home Loan Bank Act which allows for an increase in the issue of national bank notes of slightly under $1,000,000,000 is the subject of the liveliest discussion in Wall Street.

Full use by the national banks of the expansion allowed under the act, it is held by the Federal Reserve Board, would have an ill effect on the general credit situation.

Some $675,000,000 of national bank notes were in circulation when the Glass-Borah rider came into effect, the legal maximum. The amount corresponds with the face value of the Federal Government bonds which carried the "circulation privilege." National banks originally bought the bonds, deposited them at the Treasury in Washington, together with another 5 per cent in gold, and were allowed to use both as security for an identical issue of currency notes, which then passed into circulation.

The Glass-Borah rider adds another $3,000,000,000 of bonds to the list bearing the circulation privilege; but, since the banks are limited by capital requirements in issuing notes, slightly less than $1,000,000,000 will be the maximum usable.

Two Questions Arise

Two questions are posed by the new legislation: "Will such an amount be issued?" "Will the amount, whatever it is, represent an addition to the currency outstanding in the United States?"

It is tolerably certain that the amount to be issued will be larger than was at first anticipated. At the outset, New York banks intimated that they would not avail themselves of the privilege.

The call of profit has decreed otherwise. Bank earnings on loans and investments have shared in the general decline of profit. By buying bonds and issuing notes against them the banks would receive a double interest: interest on the bonds and interest on fresh bonds which could be purchased with the new currency obtained from the Government on deposit of the first set. That is the credit side of the profit account.

On the other side, allowance must be made for the 5 per cent deposit of gold, the Government tax on the notes, and the expenses incidental to their issue. All these items when set off leave a return sufficiently attractive, in the light of present earnings on loans and investments, to explain the flood of note-issuing applications received at Washington. According to authentic calculations, the profit to the banks would be slightly more than 6 per cent, whereas on their operations last year the banks showed a gross return on their loans and investments of 4.91 per cent.

Part New Notes Will Play

Opinion among the financial community is that the new issue of national bank notes will be used in the main not to add to the existing circulation, but as a substitute for it. In New York it will be used in place of Federal Reserve notes, which are available to the banks at the local Reserve bank in return for Government bonds.

As Federal Reserve notes come to the banks from the public they will be returned to the Federal Reserve System, thereby improving its gold position, which must be held at 40 per cent of the notes outstanding.

The situation may be slightly different in the case of the interior banks. In the financial district, however, it is doubted whether even among the out-of-town banks there will be any sizable increase in currency.

The object of Government policy, it is held, should be to reduce outstanding currency. Such a reduction, in fact, is regarded, whenever it occurs, as a sign of economic improvement, particularly by the Administration, which has drawn attention repeatedly to the fact that a high circulation figure during a time of slow business is indicative of hoarding.

What will certainly be diffused among the interior banks is the profit of national bank note issuing. This may be a factor of much greater importance to some banks than the provision of an alternative channel of currency supply. If this will give an interior bank a greater sense of security, the measure will redound to the benefit of the entire community, which has hitherto been freely critical of banking caution.

Different Kinds of Notes

Many people, on reading of the Glass-Borah rider, probably took out their wallets to see if they had any national bank notes. Some may have been surprised to know that United States currency comprises not one, but many, note issues. The national bank note is one of seven main classes, though only five are of importance: viz., national bank notes, silver certificates, gold certificates, United States notes, and Fed-

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WOMEN FLIERS FINISH STRONG IN AIR DERBY

(Continued from Page 1)

skill against that of her own husband, Capt. James G. Haislip.

Competing husbands and wives seem to be quite the style. Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell, Long Branch, Calif., crossed the line just two places ahead of her husband, Lloyd O'Donnell, in the Cord Derby. And Mrs. Clema Granger of Santa Monica, who flew in with a woman passenger, Mrs. Edith Clarke, has kept her husband watching out for his laurels ever since he taught her to fly three years ago.

Frau Ulrich von Richter of Munich, Germany, however, did her flying seated beside her husband in their tiny silvery plane with the underslung wings, a plane which has dual controls because in the old country she, too, does some of the flying.

The majority of the women pilots are married and many of them told of waving good-by to one or more youngsters on starting for the races.

Perhaps youngest of all girl fliers at the races with the exception of Mrs. Florence Klingensmith of Minneapolis, who is just out of her teens and who is looked on as a favorite in the dead-stick landing contest this year, are the two little Pittsburgh misses who flew in on the eastern wing of the derby. One of these, Miss Helen McCloskey, who won third place in the derby's eastern wing without any ballyhoo at all because this was her first race, looks like a schoolgirl.

Later in the week the "veterans" will appear on the program. Mrs. Maud Tait Moriarty of Springfield, Mass., is expected to outshine her last year's record of 187-miles-an-hour average in the women's speed race. Mrs. Blanche Noyes, Cleveland favorite, is on hand.

A new race in which only women will compete is the Amelia Earhart Trophy Race, open to any type of light training plane and with

EVENTS TONIGHT

Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 8:30. Program as follows:

Figaro's Wedding (Fantasie).....Mozart
The Bird and the Rose.....Horrockx
Andante con Moto.....St. Heller
Menuet.....Van Hoof
Sonate, for Carillon.....Van Hoey
Night.....Russian Folksong
Charity.....Faure
To a Wild Rose.....Edward MacDowell
Autumn Dreams (Moments Tristes).....Rebikoff
Song of the Volga Boatmen.....Russian Folksong

American Legion, Department of Massachusetts: Installation of department officers, Gardner Auditorium, State House, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Elizabeth of Austria," German film; 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Luncheon meeting and five-minute campaign speech by Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, candidate for Governor, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 12:30.

Universal Service: Meeting Hotel Statler.

ART EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days from 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern art in printed reproductions made in Japan; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints, aquatints by Goya; English mezzotints.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Helke scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Engravings and etchings by old and modern masters from the collection of Herbert C. Pell, Esq.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washingtonia. Exhibition of prize winning pieces of soap sculpture, sponsored by the National Soap Sculpture Committee. Through Sept. 4.

Boston Art Club—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through August.

Cassan Galleries—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Fine Arts Theater—Portraits by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Sept. 5.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

Fred Olsson's Art Shop, Cambridge—Paintings by Arthur Musgrave.

J. F. Olsen, Cambridge — Etchings by George A. Bradshaw and water colors by Hugh Smith.

Whadjo Gallery—General exhibition.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage 1917 authorized on July 11, 1918.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT BEG. NEXT SAT NIGHT
SPECIAL LABOR DAY MAT. SEATS NOW
RADIO'S FAMOUS FIRE CHIEF (THE PERFECT FOOL)
ED WYNN
IN HIS LATEST MUSICAL
"The LAUGH PARADE"

COLONIAL Next Monday
SEATS NOW ON SALE
The World's Finest Play
"THE GREEN PASTURES"
By MARC CONNELLY

FINE ARTS NOW PLAYING
LIL DAGOVER in
"ELIZABETH of AUSTRIA"

Ready for a New Start

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The Lawd" (RICHARD B. HARRISON) (at Right) and Noah (SALEM TUTT WHITNEY) Look Over World Prospects From the Deck of the Ark: Scene From "The Green Pastures," Opening at the Colonial Next Monday Evening.

Mrs. Putnam herself presenting the trophy. Mrs. Frances Marsalis, co-holder with Mrs. Louise Thaden of the women's endurance flying record, is on hand and is serving on the rules committee of the national air races—the first time a woman has served in an official capacity.

Captain Haizlip Wins

Riding through stormy skies at the fastest speed ever made by an aviator flying across the continent, Capt. James G. Haizlip, St. Louis flier, flashed across the finish line yesterday as winner of the 1932 transcontinental airplane race, then continued to New York to set a Los Angeles-to-New York record. It was one of the feature contests of the 1932 national air races being held here.

Leaving Los Angeles with the first gray streaks of dawn, Captain Haizlip flew in the record time of 8h. 48m. 31s. to the finish line here. Without even stopping to learn that he had won the transcontinental race, Captain Haizlip went the 429 additional miles to New York in approximately two hours, for a cross-nation average of about 250 miles an hour.

The young St. Louisian thereby clipped approximately an hour from the cross-country Los Angeles-New York record established by Maj. James H. Doolittle in 1931. Major Doolittle's Los Angeles-New York flying time was 11h. 15m.

Captain Haizlip's official time, as clocked by officials in New York for his transcontinental flight, was 10h. 19m.

As a further climax to a record-breaking day of flights across the continent, Col. Roscoe E. Turner also beat Major Doolittle's 1931 record, being 38 minutes behind Captain Haizlip.

Only two other aviators finished in the speed dash across the continent, Mr. James Weddell of Patterson, La., who came in second, and Mr. Lee Gelbach of Springfield, Mass., who finished fourth. Colonel Turner was third to Cleveland.

Motion Pictures

"Elizabeth von Oesterreich"

"Elizabeth of Austria" is presented by Tobis at the Fine Arts Theater this week. It would be interesting to know who is the director of this celluloid episode of history, which provides such opulent opportunity for the distinguished Miss Lil Dagover to reveal something finer and deeper than mere sirenic qualities. Her sensitive face, with its delicate features in high relief against her beautiful black hair, is a cameo of intelligence. She expresses, rather than registers, emotion. Her slender figure and graceful bearing worthily represent the young wife of the Emperor Franz Joseph.

Herr Paul Otto successfully assumes the royal dignity of that gentleman, as well as the famous sideburns, which artfully grow grayer and scraggier with the continuity, the while the Empress, as artfully we suppose, manages to resist the advancing years. Herr Ekkehard Arend impersonates their son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, with the vigorous step and impetuosity of youth. Fräulein Charlotte Ander is his gently pretty sweetheart, Mary Vetsera, and Fräulein Gert Pilary the Princess Stephanie. Miss Ida Perry, as the Archduchess Sophie, has a telling bit in one of her humorous character sketches.

The authenticity of the detail which makes up the story of Elizabeth's experiences at the Austrian Court cannot be vouched for by this writer. It was only after putting aside the annoying notion that we were watching an album of animated photographs playing charades with history that the story became compelling. Or perhaps it would be fairer to say that the notion vanished of itself in the progressive stir of the story. As no English paraphrases are used, it is advisable for those who are not German scholars or minor historians to read the synopsis first.

The copy of "Elizabeth of Austria" seen at the Fine Arts is a poor print, with several blurry sequences. But it is an engrossing picture. Effects secured by hackneyed methods could in some instances have been done more imaginatively. On the other hand, the tension and fluidity of a wild ride over country roads is suggested in an unusual way. M. L.

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Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

"The Laugh Parade," Ed Wynn's latest musical extravaganza, will open the new theatrical season Saturday night, at the Shubert. It is scheduled for a four-weeks stay. In order that Mr. Wynn may keep his radio engagements, there will be no performances on Tuesday evenings. There will be a matinée on Labor Day.

Next Monday evening, Marc Connelly's famous play, "The Green Pastures," begins an indefinite engagement at the Colonial. The cast, with one exception, will be that which has now been presenting the play for two and a half years.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy with possible showers in north portion late tonight or Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy with probable showers late tonight or Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday fair, with slowly rising temperature in north portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds shifting to west over south portion Wednesday; weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	86	Montreal	68	76
Bismarck	64	82	Nantucket	70	78
Boston	69	78	New Orleans	82	92
Buffalo	68	70	New York	70	82
Calgary	40	52	Norfolk, Va.	78	92
Charleston	78	90	North Platte	64	88
Chicago	76	94	Philadelphia	72	84
Cincinnati	78	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	70	100
Denver	58	84	Pittsburgh	76	78
Eastport, Me.	64	74	Portland, Me.	68	80
Hatteras	84	88	Raleigh	80	90
Honolulu, T.H.		82	St. Louis	76	92
7p.m., Aug. 29	78		St. Paul	76	90
Helena, Mont.	44	58	Salt Lake City	44	70
Huron, S. D.	70	94	San Francisco	58	70
Jacksonville	80	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	70
Kansas City	80	94	Seattle	54	66
Key West	82	88	Tampa	80	90
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	72	90
Memphis	78	92	Wichita, Kan.	78	92
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Williston, N.D.	54	82

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 30.
B—Maximum Aug. 29.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Tuesday 11:08 p. m., Wednesday 11:36 a. m.
Height of tides, 10.1 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:52 p. m.

COAL SHIP SETS RECORD

WELLAND, Ont., Aug. 30 (AP)—Largest of upper lakes freighters, S. S. Lemoyne, of the Canada Steamships Lines, passed through the Welland ship canal Sunday, northbound on its third trip through this waterway. The huge freighter was taking its first cargo of coal through the channel, carrying 15,300 tons from Lorraine, Ohio, to Hamilton, setting a record for coal cargoes through the canal.

NO HOLLAND FURNACE DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Holland Furnace Company has omitted the quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common stock due at this time.

GERMANY TRIES TO SOLVE ITS PARTY PUZZLE

(Continued from Page 1)

nists who oppose both, figure as the third group to which, however, not much immediate political importance is attached by either of the two larger blocs.

But this simplification of the party layout immediately is disturbed by a grave complication: the fact that neither of these two blocs holds a majority. Unless one of the four major parties included in these blocs risks changing over to the other camp, Parliament would be paralyzed.

Center Holds Key Position

It appears quite out of the question that either the Fascists or the Nationalists forming the right group will join the Roman Catholic-Socialist group which they have fought as the perpetrators of all evil that befell the country since the war.

But in the Left group, the Roman Catholics may be willing to forget the strife of the past and join the Right bloc. It will not be easy for a party which helped to establish democracy to enter the camp of those who wish to destroy it. Its only reason would seem to be the desire to prevent this destruction by enabling the formation of a majority which would insure the continuation of parliamentary government.

The Roman Catholics, it would seem, hold a sort of key position. Upon them, one might say, depends the majority support of the Government.

On the other hand the Fascists seem willing to join the Roman Catholics and save Parliament, though they have fought it vehemently rather than permit the Chancellor to dissolve the House, which would weaken their influence. But as Captain von Papen indicates, it would be unnatural coalition.

It is obvious that the whole situation would completely change if the Communists could be ousted from Parliament. The Right bloc would then gain a majority and would no longer have to worry about Roman Catholic support. This is not idle speculation but a scheme which has been seriously discussed in Fascist and Nationalist quarters.

Some time ago, the Fascists started a vigorous campaign against the Communists, describing them as the sole originators of the street fighting which has disturbed Germany of late. They would have the Communists styled a foreign particle in the German parliamentary body, a non-German party working for Moscovite interests.

Had the party been suppressed before the elections, as many Fascists desired, countless Communist voters would have voted for the Social Democrats and thus possibly given the Left bloc a majority. But if the party is now suppressed and its deputies kept out of the Reichstag, the Right bloc gains a majority. The exclusion of the third strongest party, commanding more than 5,000,000 votes, from Parliament, however, solely to gain a majority is considered by many a most risky step bordering on a gross violation of the Constitution.

The political constellation as expressed by the two blocs shows up most clearly the issue of the hour. It is democracy versus autocracy.

Trade Subsidy Plan

Subsidies for private industry on the largest scale yet attempted in Germany are proposed by Capt. Franz von Papen's Government as the major unit in a new scheme for solving the Reich's economic difficulty.

Government bureaus today are at work on details of credit operations based on a 2,200,000,000 mark "tax remission" plan, following a speech by Captain von Papen at Muenster, Westphalia, yesterday, in which he outlined the steps which, it is hoped, will restart the paralyzed factory wheels.

The scheme also involves shorter working hours and modification of government supervision of the wage agreement which will permit further downward revision of Germany's wage scale.

Captain von Papen's speech not only gave form to an economic program long in preparation, but contained two significant domestic declarations. He threw down the gauntlet to Herr Adolf Hitler, thereby widening the breach between the Fascists and the present Government. He also indicated that the Junker Cabinet in control of Germany today desires to keep the Government out of the hands of Parliament or political parties.

The Chancellor's speech embraced the policies to be presented before the Reichstag, which convenes tomorrow. It emphasizes his statement that power should continue to rest upon an independent government responsible to the President rather than on a popularly elected parliament.

Anti-Socialist Trend

The Chancellor said that the Government desired to halt socialistic tendencies. Its most important task, he said, "is to strengthen the forces of private inititative."

To do this the Government plans to distribute certificates among industrial concerns in proportion to the taxes they pay in the year ending Oct. 1, 1933. These gift certificates are to be later accepted by the Government in payment for taxes from 1934 to 1939. Certificates may be discounted by commercial banks, thus providing industry with immediate subsidy.

The Government strongly contends that this will result in increased production sufficient to enable banks to give loans on certificates without inflation by excessive Reichsbank rediscounting operations.

It is emphasized in highest official circles that the move rests on the assumption that the bottom of the depression has been reached and that there will be economic recovery within the next 12 months. Approximately 1,500,000,000 marks, to be raised through certificates, will be provided as extra bonuses for firms which take on more employees. These will be distributed so as to stimulate employment up to 1,750,000 men. Moreover, firms which reduce working hours and increase the number of their employees will be permitted to negotiate private wage agreements. This greatly modifies the wage system which has been under government control since the Socialists came into power following the war. It is significant in this connection that the industrialists represented in the Junker Cabinet have long been attempting to break government control of the wage agreement system.

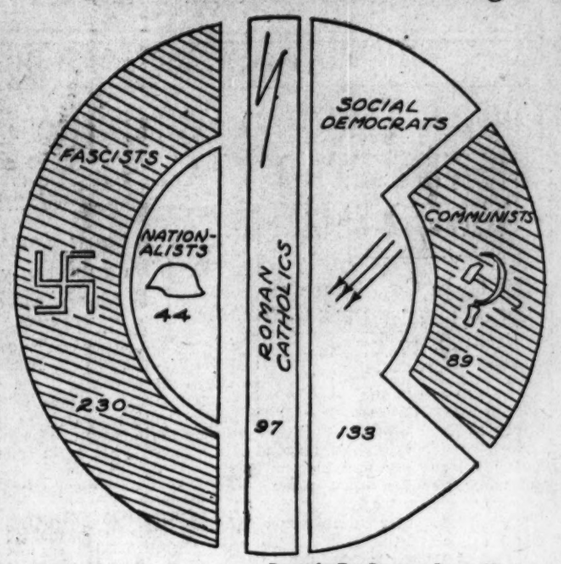
Big Reforms Projected

Although declaring that the Government is against economic self-sufficiency, Captain von Papen said that the food supply must be made secure by home production and that further restriction of imports is being contemplated. This is understood to mean the imposition of quota restrictions on foodstuffs.

Dealing with domestic politics the Chancellor referred directly to Herr Hitler declaring it to be a tradition of the great Prussian kings that only those be admitted to leadership who voluntarily submit themselves to the nation's laws. He characterized as a "slap in the face to German and Christian justice," the demand of political parties for right to murder and revenge upon their political opponents, whether this demand be made by Communists or Fascists. He emphasized, however, that the Government's review of the Beuthen case, in which five Fascists received capital sentences for homicide, would be conducted purely on the basis of justice.

"Although he pledged that the proposed governmental changes would not involve deviation from the constitutional system, the Chancellor announced that within a few days the Prussian cabinet would institute reforms which would lay the basis for revision of the entire Reich's administration. He declared that "conservative opinion demands that the power of the state be based upon fundamental authority." This, he added, must be strong and independent. He declared that the constitution establishes the President as this authority, above party, which is regarded as a renewed indication of the Junker cabinet's desire to retain power on an extra-parliamentary basis, resting entirely on the personal confidence of President von Hindenburg.

Jig-Saw Politics for Reichstag



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POSSIBLE ALIGNMENTS

This grouping depicts Germany's political alignment following the Reichstag elections of July 31. "How can the various elements be fitted together to make a majority?" is the puzzle which German parliamentarians are trying to solve. If the "Lightning-VF" (Volks-Front or Peoples Front) of the Roman Catholics is fitted to the "Swastika" of the National Socialists (Fascists), a Right-Center coalition could be established. This might, or might not, include the "Steel Helmets" of the Nationalists. But the "Three Arrows" of the Social Democrats and the "VF" are not strong enough to form a majority themselves. The "Hammer and Sickle" of the Communists remains independent except in those instances where it may combine with the "Swastika" for anticapitalistic legislation. These two political sections, both shaded on the chart, also combine in opposition to the parliamentary form of government, and are capable of forming a "negative majority" upon matters of procedure.

TRANSACTIONS SIMPLIFIED

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 30 (By U. P.) — Federal regulations of commercial transactions were greatly simplified Saturday with publication in the Official Gazette of the new law regulating credit documents and transactions.

WHITWELL HONORED

PARIS, Aug. 30 (AP)—Mr. Frederick Silsbee Whitwell, president of the Alliance Française of Boston, was appointed an officer of the Legion of Honor yesterday.

Bargain Hunter Ends Price War

LINDSAY, Ont., Aug. 30 (AP)—Two fruit dealers were engaged in a price war on plums. Both started selling six-quart baskets at 17 cents. One cut the price and the other undercut him. This kept up till one man was selling them at 9 cents. He had one basket left, when he tackled the feminine bargain hunter.

"The basket alone," he said, "is worth 6 cents."

"Really," she said. "I'll take it."

She walked over to her automobile, dumped the plums on and about the back seat. "You said this was worth 6 cents," she said, handing over the empty basket. "Give me the money and take the basket."

And with six quarts of plums for 3 cents, she drove away, leaving two flabbergasted fruit sellers to talk it over.

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and NIAGARA FALLS
Buffalo and Rochester
TWO-DAY EXCURSION
Saturday, Sept. 3
GO SATURDAY EVENING
RETURN TUESDAY MORNING
RAILROAD FARE
ROUND $10.00 TRIP
CHILDREN HALF FARE
ROUND TRIP TO TORONTO, INCLUDING SLEEPER
TO NIAGARA FALLS
$12.50 to $15.00
Excursion Train leaves Boston (So. Sta.) 6:10 P. M. (Standard Time), returning from Toronto and Niagara Falls, stopping at Buffalo and Rochester, Monday evening, Sept. 5.
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Cane Sugars
Refined in U.S.A.
"Sweeten it with Domino"

For Sunday SUPPER
Spread hot toast with Underwood's. Drop a poached egg on top. There's your ham and eggs—with a delicious new flavor.
Underwood Deviled Ham comes in handy tins at popular prices.
"Great!" for Ham and Eggs
UNDERWOOD Deviled Ham

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MAYONNAISE
Famous for its delicious Flavor and high Quality!
Made in our own spotless, sunlit kitchens from a favorite New England recipe. Only the finest purest ingredients are used, skilfully blended to make a mayonnaise of superior smoothness and flavor. Try some at this greatly reduced price.
19c PT. JAR 10c 8-oz. JAR 37c QT. JAR

Grape Juice RED WING Qt Bot 25c Pt Bot 13c
Lobster B & M Newly Packed No. ½ Tin 25c
Crabmeat Chatka 2 No. ½ Tin 45c
Tomato Juice Alice of Vincennes Pt Bot 10c
Stuffed Olives Finast 15 oz glass Bucket 21c
Richmond Jelly 2 9 oz Goblets 25c
Richardson's Mints 2 ½ Lb Bags 19c
Richmond Relish Sweet Pt Jar 19c

GINGER ALE
MILLBROOK CLUB or FINAST DRY 12 Bots 75c
Radio Dry 2 28 oz Bots 25c
Canada Dry 2 12 oz Bots 25c
Clicquot Club No Bottle Charge Contents only 2 16 oz Bots 25c
Radio Beverages Assorted Flavors Lge Bot 10c
Moxie 2 Lge Bots 25c

LOAF CHEESE
WHITE or COLORED
IDEAL FOR SANDWICHES
Lb 19c

Pound Cake
Your choice of Marble, Plain or Light Fruit Lb 19c
Raisin Bread
Large Loaf 8c

N. B. C. SPECIALS
Flake Butters CHAMPION 2 Pkgs 25c
American Pride Assortment Lb 29c
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

At Last!
RELIEF FROM RADIO NOISES
It's the TOBE Filterizer
A radio strainer—keeps out the noises of man-made static and lets only pure music and speech come through your loud speaker. The buzzes and roars which have taken at least 50% of the value from your set can now be eliminated on any make of radio. The worse the location, the better its effect.
Easily installed. Requires no attention. See your dealer. If he cannot supply you, write direct.
Get The Most Out of Your Radio.
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FILTERETTE DIVISION
CANTON, MASS.

BANKS ASSURED FEDERAL FUNDS THEIRS TO USE

Reconstruction Official Urges Them to Be Less Hesitant to Borrow

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 — Banks throughout the country were urged to be less hesitant in seeking loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and in availing themselves of its credit facilities yesterday by Mr. Jesse H. Jones, senior Democratic director of the corporation.

The speech was the first public address made by an official of the federal lending agency since its inception. In it Mr. Jones also defended the corporation against recent partisan attacks by Democratic leaders, and characterized the administrative personnel as patriots "intent upon rendering a real service" to their country.

The director was emphatic in his efforts to counteract the hesitancy of some bankers to seek R. F. C. loans lest such action would indicate weakness.

"The necessity of a bank borrowing money," said Mr. Jones, "or the mere fact that it does borrow money is no indication that it is in a weakened condition. Banks should borrow money when it is necessary for them to do so in order to extend credit to their customers, and to the people of their communities and otherwise perform the functions for which they are in business.

"Just before adjournment Congress broadened the activities of the corporation so that more people and more institutions could get credit and relief through it, and, while we are not permitted to lend directly to individuals or private corporations except those specified in the act, we are making credit available to many institutions that in turn can lend to individuals and industry in general."

Mr. Jones revealed that the new congressional policy of publishing the loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has brought a flood of protests from borrowers and prospective borrowers, but noted that in some instances the publicity appeared to have a good effect.

The director noted that 23 per cent of all the banks in the country had borrowed funds from the corporation, thereby "directly helping and affecting probably 10,000,000 depositors and borrowers and indirectly many, many more." He said 69.7 per cent of the federal money had gone into banks in towns of less than 5000 population and 89 per cent to institutions in cities and towns of less than 50,000.

Mr. Jones reported that "we have authorized $50,000,000 for cotton cooperatives and cotton stabilization corporations to enable them to hold their cotton until 1933."

Sun's Secrets Sought in Eclipse

(Continued from Page 1)

earthly time and estimating the size of the universe.

Commercialism will be partially served by the Perkins Observatory of Ohio, Wesleyan and Case School of Applied Science, which will attempt to discover the effects on radio transmission, in the belief that additional knowledge of the sun will eliminate some trouble for radio listeners.

Race With Shadow

One man will race with the shadow to gain a few seconds of eclipse photography, another will attempt to fly to a height of 29,000 feet to photograph the eclipse and the moon's shadow moving across the earth at 1000 miles an hour. Amateurs will seek their own records of the eclipse. Astronomers will work their instruments with hands to verify tables of the moon's motions. And one man will attempt to paint the corona in its natural colors.

Efforts will be made to photograph the shadow bands of the sun by the Georgetown Expedition, which will likewise try to verify the curious increase in light during the totality reported in 1914.

Even the effect of the murky, unnatural light on the animals is to be studied by both natural scientists and by youthful campers in the totality belt. Analyses of atmospheric pressure and weather reactions on the earth and at an altitude of 15,000 feet will be made. At this time the prognostications of the United States Weather Bureau are receiving special attention and planes are ready to make above-the-cloud observations in the event of poor weather.

Soldiers are guarding the roads and will stop traffic in some areas for a 15-minute period at the apex of the eclipse. Motorists have been warned to proceed with caution during the hour when they will behold—

—the weirdly punctual shadow creep
Across the sun, bewildering all the birds
With thoughts of evening.

Directions Are Given For Taking Photographs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 30—In the possibility that someone out of the thousands of inexperienced amateurs planning to photograph tomorrow's solar eclipse may be fortunate enough to obtain better pictures than astronomers handicapped by a cloudy sky, the service department of the Eastman Kodak Company today listed directions for film camera photographers.

An amateur in northeastern United States outside the area of totality may obtain a complete record by using a single film and snapping the shutter at five-minute intervals, the 15-degree-an-hour natural advance of the sun permitting reproduction of a series of images across the film without overlapping. To obtain that sort of record of the encroachment and retreat of the moon's disk in a single picture, the amateur must use either a three-degree natural density filter or a blackened piece of exposed film as a filter against the sun's brillancy, the directions said. The camera must be fixed in a rigid position, with the sun at the right of the finder when the eclipse begins.

The amateur in the totality belt photographing the corona at the time of total eclipse should disregard the filter and take a series of exposures varying from one-half to seven seconds on separate sections of film, using the largest diaphragm opening. With the camera in rigid position and the photographer working rapidly, at least one of the exposures should produce a good picture, the directions say. Amateur motion-picture photographers picturing the total eclipse, they add, probably will obtain better results if they use telephoto lenses at largest opening.

Exposures of the partial eclipse should be no longer than snapshot for single-lens cameras or 1-100 of a second for double-lens cameras, the directions continue. It is recommended that the largest diaphragm stop be used on single lens cameras and stops of F11, F8 or F6.3 on double-lens cameras. A filter can be made by exposing a piece of nonverichrome film to light for 30 seconds and then developing until black, it was explained.

The directions stress that astronomical science is awaiting a snapshot of the edge of the shadow of the moon as it sweeps over the earth's surface. Such a picture, they say, can best be taken from a mountain peak and would enable determination of the exact path of the moon's shadow across the earth if the exposure included a recognizable terrestrial object.

New Theory on Corona Advanced by Mitchell

The radiant energy caused by the collision of atoms and electrons is quite probably the origin of the sun's corona, if the evidence piled up in these last golden decades of astronomy may be trusted. This comment is part of a comprehensive analysis of eclipse phenomena published this month in a revised edition of his book "Eclipses of the Sun," by Prof. S. A. Mitchell of the University of Virginia, an internationally recognized authority on solar eclipses.

Professor Mitchell explains what modern astronomy knows today about the corona. It is not matter, as is evidenced clearly by the fact that a comet passes through it with only an insensible loss of velocity. It appears to be rather of electrical or magnetic origin, because marked influence on the earth's magnetism has been recorded.

There follows a discussion of the probability that the origin of the corona is to be found in the active electron. "Recent work in astrophysics," he writes, "has demonstrated conclusively that the source of energy is found in the electron, and that even mass itself has its origin in the electron." In matter, it will be remembered, atoms and their subsidiary transferable electrons are in a constant state of activity, bumping each other at incredible speed. Resulting from such collision, Professor Mitchell explains, is a radiation of heat and of light waves. These are thrown off from the seething of the electrons in the sun, into its outer atmosphere. Their glow, possibly through some gas surrounding the sun, is now thought to form the corona.

Professor Mitchell warns the amateur to guard his eyes from the glare during the crescent stages, so that they will be fresh to discern the delicate rose color of the prominences and the pearly-white filmy structure of the corona.

Aid Waits 30 Years For Total Eclipse

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—For the sake of Mr. Frank Sullivan of Williams Bay, Wis., one may hope that the eclipse will come off under good weather conditions.

For 30 years Mr. Sullivan has worked among astronomers, hoping all the time that some day he might see a total eclipse. As guardian of the Yerkes Observatory telescope for that long period he has had opportunity to see many wonders of the sky but not this one, the University of Chicago, which operates the observatory, relates.

But today, he is on the way to realize his ambition. Dr. Otto Struve, new director of the observatory is sending him to Island Pond, Vt., at his personal expense.

Eclipse Time-Table

The following table shows the time of beginning, maximum and end of the shadow, with the percentage of totality in the principal places along the route, eastern daylight saving time:

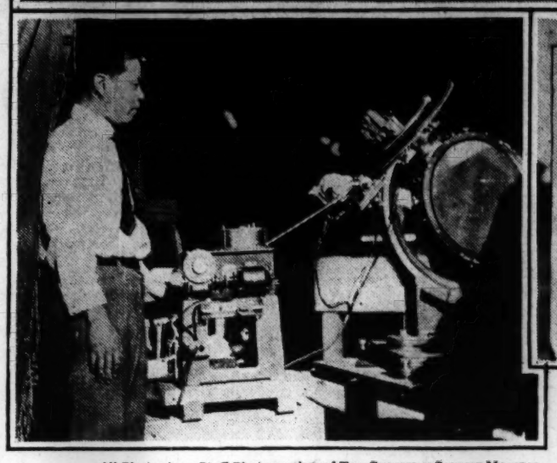
Place	Begin	Max'm	End	PC T
Lowell	3:22	4:32	5:36	99
Haverhill	3:22	4:32	5:36	100
Newburyport	3:22	4:32	5:36	100
Gloucester	3:22½	4:32	5:36	100
Salem	3:22½	4:32	5:36	100
Lynn	3:22½	4:32	5:36	99
Woburn	3:22	4:32	5:36	99
Concord	3:22	4:32	5:36	99
Fitchburg	3:21	4:32	5:36	99
Leominster	3:22	4:32	5:36	99
Milford	3:22½	4:32	5:37	99
Marlboro	3:22	4:32	5:37	99
Framingham	3:22	4:32	5:37	99
Boston	3:23	4:32	5:36	99
Brockton	3:23	4:33	5:37	99
Plymouth	3:24	4:33	5:37½	99
Provincetown	3:24	4:33	5:37	100
Chatham	3:25	4:34	5:38	100
New Bedford	3:24	4:34	5:38	99
Fall River	3:24	4:34	5:38	98
Taunton	3:23	4:33	5:37½	98
Attleboro	3:23	4:33	5:37½	99
Portsmouth, N. H.	3:21	4:35	5:35	100
Concord, N. H.	3:20	4:30	5:35	100
Wolfeboro, N. H.	3:20	4:30	5:34	100
Conway, N. H.	3:19	4:29	5:33	100
Mt. Washt'n, N. H.	3:18	4:28	5:33	100
Whitefield, N. H.	3:18	4:28	5:33	100
Lancaster, N. H.	3:18	4:28	5:32	100
York Harbor, Me.	3:22	4:31	5:35	100
Kennebunkport, Me.	3:21	4:31	5:35	100
Biddeford, Me.	3:21	4:20	5:34	100
Portland, Me.	3:21	4:30	5:34	100
Poland, Me.	3:20	4:29	5:33	99
Fryeburg, Me.	3:19	4:29	5:33	100
Jackson, N. H.	3:19	4:28	5:33	100

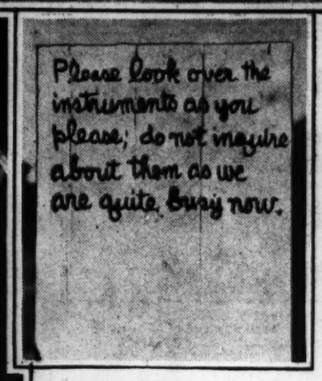
Fliers Off for Eclipse

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 30 (AP)—Mr. Robert Shippee and Lieut. George R. Johnson, co-leaders last year of an expedition exploring Peru, took off at 11:15 o'clock this morning for Derby, Vt., where tomorrow they will attempt to take the highest photographs ever made of an eclipse.

The photographs will be made for the Sproul Observatory of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penna., under the direction of Dr. John A. Miller, head of the observatory.

Setting the Stage for the Solar Eclipse





All Photos by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

OBSERVATORY ACTIVITIES IN MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

Upper Picture—Wesleyan Van Vleck Observatory Expedition at Center Conway, N. H., Prof. Frederick Slocum, Director. Lower Left—Japanese Observatory Expedition at Alfred, Maine, in Charge of O. Oikawa. Lower Right—Notice to Visitors to Alfred (Maine) Expedition.

Women in G. O. P. Band Together To Back Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—President Hoover was notified yesterday by Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, director of women's activities for the Republican National Committee, that women were better organized in this campaign than they ever have been.

Carrying a sheaf of letters from Hoover supporters, Mrs. Yost told the President that she has found women increasingly enthusiastic about his reelection because "despite the problems of economic readjustment in these complex times, he has continued his work for conservation of the human resources of the country."

In addition to Mrs. Edward E. Gann, sister of Vice-President Curtis, a number of well-known women have been named to take the stump for Mr. Hoover in the next two months. They include, Mrs. Yost said, Mrs. John F. Sippel, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Grace Brosseau, former president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Christine Bradley South, wife of the American Minister to Portugal; and Mrs. Frank Mann of West Virginia.

Optimism over the prospects of a Hoover-Curtis victory was expressed here by Mrs. Gann, just back from Oakland, Me., where she delivered an address last Saturday. Mrs. Gann will make a trip out to Shenandoah, Ia., to address a Republican gathering there before returning to Maine for another address. Between her trips, Mrs. Gann stops in at the White House to make reports to the President.

PARAGUAY REPLIES TO NOTE ON CHACO

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 30 (AP)—Replying today to a suggestion by neutral nations for a truce in the Gran Chaco on Sept. 1, the Government of Paraguay said any provisional arrangements under which Paraguayan forts in the Chaco remain in Bolivia's possession would be unacceptable.

"Paraguay regards retention of these forts by Bolivia as a grave threat to our army and our civil population," the reply said. "Bolivia will accept no solution which is not oppressive to Paraguay. Even during the negotiations Bolivia would complete preparations for an offensive which she has been pursuing with intense activity. Only abandonment of the forts can give us security for negotiations."

London Marks New War Loan For Conversion

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 30 — The British Government's announcement of the partial lifting of the present embargo upon new capital issues here is understood to be a post-Ottawa concession to British overseas dominions. It is specially important to Australia, where New South Wales has a 5% per cent loan maturing for conversion on Nov. 1.

Considerable commercial pressure has been brought to bear upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to restore freedom for loan flotations generally in the interests of British industry, but the official view is that this might jeopardize the new standard of valuation for state bonds that has been set up by successful war loan conversion operations.

The situation is expected to change after Sept. 30, when it will become known how much of "unassented" 5 per cent war loan stock has been repaid. By that time also the position should have clarified regarding the £13,000,000 4½ per cent war loan and the £140,000,000 4½ per cent Treasury bonds which the Government announced today its intention of converting to the lower prevailing interest rates.

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from all electric baking methods. Supercurline steams the hair leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF or if you prefer, our shampoo and wave set is $1.00.

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with touches of bright color
$39.50

Equally perfect for late afternoon, dinner or informal evening wear . . . the sheer dress introduces bodice and cap sleeves of exquisite Chantilly lace. Two tone bands of metal cloth edge the sleeves, girdle the slim waistline.

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CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL!
ATLANTIC CITY
Not for years have we been able to offer
So Much for the Money!
On the Boardwalk. 1000 rooms. Garage. Bathing from hotel. Beach cabanas. Ocean Decks. Cool lounges. Music. Dancing. Delicious food. Golf. Fishing. American and European Plans. WRITE or PHONE 4-0141.
Third National Flower Show, Sept. 3 to 10

School Savings Winship to CLOSE
the Summer St. Store when ALL its stocks are sold (no room at Boylston St. Store, which will not close)
SAVINGS all the way up to 1/2 —and in many cases more!

A Group of Fine Leather Bill Folds and License Cases
95¢
Previously $2 and $2.50
Others were $3.00 to $10
Now $1.45 to $4.45

Fitted Cases
Previously $18.00
$11.85
Others were up to $87.50
Now $9.85 to $47.85

Winship Wardrobe Trunks
"The trunk with doors"
At your own price of
$69.50
Previously $135.00
Others were $84 to $500
Now $54.50 to $245.00

Gladstones
Previously $22.50
$12.85
Others, were $14.50, now $9.85
Others, were $17.00, now $10.85
Others up to $57.50, now up to $39.50

Sturdy canvas school parcel post Laundry Cases
$1.65
New style laundry cases (first at Winship) $1.95

Zipper Dressing Cases
Previously $5
$2.95
Others were $8 to $20
Now $3.85 to $9.85

Bill folds, licenses and writing cases, at sweeping reductions!
All Sales Final
WINSHIP
For Sale Only at
71 Summer St., Boston

Shoes and Hosiery
for Men and Women
TENTO SHOES
for Style and Comfort
Most Styles $9.50
Women's Hosiery 95c and higher
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Westminster and Dorrance Streets
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GASPEE 3444
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Juizell Permanent Wave
15% on Permanents
April 18 to May 18
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Furniture
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Only a short time remains to take advantage of the remarkably low sale prices.
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FUR COAT REMODELING
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Have You Registered?
Only today and tomorrow remain to assure you the opportunity of casting your ballot.
Polls will close Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 10 P. M.
If you will telephone
Commonwealth 8764
a car will take you to and from Registration Headquarters at Public Latin School or City Hall.

Let's All CHUCKLE!
It's a great idea in times like these . . . and it's awfully easy when you're munching a piece of tender, full-flavored jellie candy from the Home of Chuckles. Start "Chuckle-ing" today!

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INCLUDING AUTOMATIC CONTROLS
PLUS INSTALLATION AND FREIGHT
CONVENIENT MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Iron Fireman burns coal—the safe, dependable fuel. Thousands of satisfied users from coast to coast.

● Enjoy the luxuries of automatic home heating—plus genuine savings in your fuel bills. That is what you and your family can do when an Iron Fireman Automatic Coal Burner replaces obsolete hand-firing or the burning of costly automatic fuels in your home.

Iron Fireman gives you these savings and betterments: (1) Cuts fuel costs; (2) Provides steady, efficient heat; (3) Eliminates the smoke nuisance; (4) Saves labor.

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FIRST RACE WON BY EASTERN Y. C.

Chandler Hovey Jr. Heads Crew in Clever Sailing for Junior Title

SEARS CUP STANDING

Club	Pts.
Eastern Yacht Club	6¼
Westerly Yacht Club	5
Squantum Yacht Club	4
Babylon Yacht Club	3
Vineyard Haven Yacht Club	2
Black Rock Yacht Club	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., Aug. 30—The six crews which won eliminations from 47 clubs in six sections of the eastern United States, during the last two months sailed out into Buzzard's Bay today in Herreshoff 15-foot one designed knockabouts for the continuation of the twelfth junior yacht championship for the Sears Cup, the first race having been sailed on Aug. 29 and won by a crew from the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, headed by Chandler Hovey Jr.

The judges acting in behalf of the North American Yacht Racing Union, which assumed custody of the Sears Cup and took charge of the affair a year ago, planned a triangular course for the morning event and were hopeful of a windward and leeward affair in the afternoon, both a trifle under 10 miles in length.

The Eastern Yacht Club crew won its advantage in the first race by clever sailing both in the two runs to leeward and in the final beat to the finish, but a shift in the breeze in the first windward leg relegated the Marblehead bunch to fourth place and pushed Babylon from last to first position.

The race was sailed over a two-mile leeward and windward course twice round, with Eastern and Black Rock of Bridgeport, Conn., dividing honors and breaking out their spinnakers within a few seconds after crossing the line. Babylon was more than half a minute late.

In the first run to the leeward mark, Eastern drew gradually away, but had a margin of only 10 seconds over Westerly and Black Rock.

In the beat to the home mark the first time, Eastern headed for the western shore, while Babylon, seemingly hopelessly beaten, broke tacks and started up the bay. Then the breeze hauled west and shifted the positions and gave Babylon the lead, but before the boats were within half a mile of the turn, it went back and once more Eastern was ahead with a margin of nearly two minutes at the buoy over Westerly.

In the second run to the leeward mark, the stern boats bringing up a stronger breeze gained on the leaders, but Eastern had still a minute's advantage at the turn into the home stretch.

In the beat to the finish Eastern was closely pressed by Westerly which nearly crossed on the port tack. Both came for the line with colors under, Eastern getting the gun by 18 seconds. The summary:

TWELFTH JUNIOR YACHTING CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round—First Race

CLUB	CAPTAIN	ELAPSED TIME h. m. s.
Eastern Y. C.	C. Hovey Jr.	2:46:22
Westerly Y. C.	D. H. Larkin Jr.	2:46:40
Squantum Y. C.	L. E. Van Dalen	2:49:40
Babylon Y. C.	R. Howell	2:49:44
Vineyard Haven Y. C.	F. B. Jewett Jr.	2:49:54
Black Rock Y. C.	J. W. Field	2:51:40

LEX ROBSON LEADS IN ONTARIO GOLF

TORONTO, Aug. 30 (By the Canadian Press)—Defending his title of Ontario professional golf champion, Lex Robson, Islington Golf Club professional, led the field in the qualifying round of the championship played over his home course yesterday.

Robson produced record-breaking golf when he covered the first nine holes of the afternoon round in 30 strokes, 6 below par. He came home in 63 for a 66 and this, with his morning's total of 71, gave him 137 for the day.

Robson led a field of 56 contestants, 16 of whom qualified for match play rounds. Arthur Hulbert, another Toronto pro was second, scoring 67 and 73 for 140, and Willie Lamb's rounds of 70 and 71 placed him third.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	83	54	.606
Columbus	77	62	.554
Indianapolis	75	64	.540
Kansas City	72	65	.526
Milwaukee	68	67	.504
Toledo	70	70	.500
Louisville	55	83	.399
St. Paul	51	86	.372

RESULTS AUG. 29

Indianapolis 15, Minneapolis 12.
St. Paul 7, Louisville 4.
Milwaukee 11, Toledo 5.
Kansas City 7, Columbus 0.

ARMY AGAIN WINS ATHLETICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UXBRIDGE, Eng. — Despite a dual success in the 100 and 200-yard dashes by A. W. Sweeney, the Royal Air Force champion, the Army recorded its tenth successive victory in the annual inter-services athletic championships, decided here. The scoring this year was made by the former method of individual scoring, each service being represented by two competitors for each of the 10 events and points were scored ranging from 6 for a first place to 1 for a sixth position. The Army totaled 98½ points, the Royal Air Force 73½, and the Royal Navy and Marines 38.

MICHIGAN DEFEATS SUNDAI

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (AP)—The University of Michigan defeated the Sundai baseball team of Japan, 5 to 4, in a 12-inning game yesterday. The visitors made 12 hits and one misplay, while Sundai collected 11 safeties and was credited with two errors. The battery for Michigan was Tomkins and Diffley, while Watanabe and Nakamura pitched, and Nakamura and Futatsuki divided the catching duties for Japan.

BLACK HAWKS SIGN PLAYER

EDMONTON, Alta., Aug. 30 (Canadian Press)—Art Welbbe, 19-year-old defense player with the champion Poolers of the Edmonton Junior Hockey League, yesterday signed a contract to play for the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League.

Early Closing Is Planned For National Open Polo

Due to Invasion of the Argentine by a Group of Young United States Stars—Six Teams to Compete

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—The earliest attempt to bring the polo season to a close in many seasons will bring the most important of the tournaments, the National open championship, and the Monty Waterbury Memorial Cup series, the former on a flat basis and the latter on the official handicaps of the United States Polo Association, to Meadow Brook and Sands Point, beginning next Saturday, and Sunday, for the following two weeks. Then a final special match, including the picked high-goal stars competing on the six teams entered in the two events, will end the season a full two weeks ahead of recent years.

The reason for this unusual speeding up of the season is the proposed invasion of the Argentine by a group of the younger stars of the game, headed by Frederick W. C. Guest, as a return courtesy to the visit last season of the Santa Paula four, winners of the open championship then. They are to leave before the end of the month, so that it is necessary to complete their other engagements before their departure.

The international flavor is as usual present in the matches, though there is no actual international team. This is brought about by the presence of all of the members of the American team of 1930, and two members of the British four of that same series. Two of the Americans are on the Sands Point team, with Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the captain, and the only 10-goal player now listed on the United States roster, supplemented by Eric C. Pedley, the young Californian, who was another member. With them is still another young Californian, Lindsey Howard, making his first appearance in the East this season. The fourth member is Gerard H. Bostwick, well known as a gentleman rider, but a recent recruit to polo.

Capt. C. T. I. Roark, an Irishman who is also rated at 10 goals, is the mainstay of the Aurora team, so-called from the home of its organizer, Seymour W. Knox, near Buffalo. He was No. 3 of the British team of 1930. Knox is also on the team, and is also well known as a rider and exhibitor of fine horses. With them is Dunbar W. Bostwick, a brother of the Sands Point player, while William Post 2d, a member of the old Long Island family, and a recent graduate of Princeton, completes the squad.

One of the classic names of polo teams is the Hurricanes, organized and carried on for many years by the Sanford family of Amsterdam, whose farm carries that name. This team has won the open three times—in 1926, 1927 and 1930—and was runnerup to Santa Paula last year. Stephen Sanford is the captain and organizer, but this year has recruited an entirely new group of associates, with J. Watson Webb, the lefthander, as the veteran, and James P. Mills, and J. C. Rathborne, of the famous Old Aiken team from St. Paul's School. Webb has been on six winning teams in the open, dating from 1914. He was on the Hurricanes three years ago.

John Hay Whitney, of Greentree, the estate of his family for several generations, at Old Westbury, has given that name to his team this year, and has brought the other foreign star into the play in the person of Gerald Balding, No. 2 of the 1930 British team. The balance of the team is made up of a pair of Texans, both former cowboys, Cecil Smith and H. W. "Rube" Williams, both named as spares on the American team of 1930.

The sight of a father and son playing on the same team is unusual, but Earle A. S. Hopping and Earle W. Hopping, the former a member of the American team twice, while the elder has been a constant player for many seasons, dating from the times of the Waterbury family, will play together on the Eastcoot four, with H. E. Talbott Jr., the organizer, and R. E. Strawbridge Jr., who shares with Webb the honor of being on six winning teams in the open.

Templeton, the remaining team listed, is another family party. With Winston Guest, as he is best known, will ride his younger brother, Raymond R. Guest, and his cousin, Michael G. Phipps, while the Yale and St. Paul flavor still follows in the fourth member, Stewart B. Iglehart, who played on the team with Guest and Phipps this year, and was also a member of Old Aiken. All of these are on the list of the invaders of Argentina.

McLEAN BECOMES YOUNGEST HOLDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNBAR, Scot.—Youth, which has been remarkably successful in important British amateur golf this season, gained another striking victory over a field of seasoned Scots when Jack McLean, 21 year-old Glasgow player, won the Scottish amateur championship here, 5 and 4, against Kenneth Greig of St. Andrews, in the 36-hole final. McLean is the youngest golfer ever to become amateur champion of Scotland. Greig won the title two years ago.

Brilliant golf marked the qualifying stage of the championship when R. B. Denholm of Bass Rock bettered the records for the Longriddy and Dunbar courses on successive days. In his first round at Longriddy, Denholm turned in a dazzling 67, three strokes better than the previous amateur record, and four strokes less than the best professional score. On the following day he shot an equally brilliant 71 on the more testing Dunbar course to lead the qualifying list with 138—seven strokes ahead of Dan McBride of Glasgow.

Denholm's 71 beat the amateur record by one stroke and the professional record by three strokes. He met his match, however, in the third round of the knock-out play when Guy Jamieson, secretary of the Cambridge University golf team, vanquished him at the nineteenth hole after a thrilling duel played in a typical Scottish gale.

Andrew Jamieson, former British Walker Cup player who sprang into the limelight in 1926 by defeating "Bobby" Jones in the British open amateur championship, was also eliminated in the third round by Donald Montgomery of North Berwick. Jamieson did not play badly and held an early lead of three holes; but Montgomery counter-attacked with an average of three under 4s for the last eight holes played to win by 2 and 1.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Memphis	92	50	.648
Chattanooga	85	48	.639
Little Rock	67	70	.489
Nashville	65	70	.481
Birmingham	65	73	.471
New Orleans	61	75	.449
Knoxville	57	81	.413
Atlanta	56	81	.409

RESULTS AUG. 29

Nashville 9, Knoxville 2.
Memphis 5, Little Rock 0.
New Orleans 5, Birmingham 4.
Atlanta 6, Chattanooga 3.

DODGERS GET FIRST BASEMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30—It was announced here yesterday that the Brooklyn Dodgers have secured Richard W. Siebert, left-handed first baseman, purchased recently from the Dayton club of the Central League. The young infielder recently attended Concordia College, the alma mater of Max Carey, Brooklyn manager.

MEIJI DEFEATS MICHIGAN

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (AP)—The touring University of Michigan baseball team lost to the strong Meiji University nine, 6 to 2, today, three Wolverine pitchers being unsuccessful in stopping the Japanese batsmen. Yasogawa, Harimochi and Nakamura and Futatsuki were the batteries for the winners, while McNeal, McKay, Patchin and Diffley were the Michigan batteries. Meiji made eight hits and two errors, while the Wolverines made five hits and four errors.

South Americans End Cricket Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Played 18, won 3, lost 4, drawn 11, was the final record of the South American cricket team at the conclusion of its first tour in England. The team, under the leadership of C. H. Gibson, former Cambridge Blue and Sussex player, concluded its tour at Wrexham, with a match against Sir A. D. McAlpine's eleven. This game, which was ruined by rain, had to be abandoned as a draw after the tourists had scored 98 for the loss of one wicket.

Their best effort was undoubtedly the victory by 10 wickets of Oxford University in the early part of May.

Seven three-figure innings were made by members of this popular side during the trip, H. W. Marshall obtaining two, and J. H. Paul, Dennett Ayling, R. L. Stuart, A. L. Jackson and J. Knox each securing one.

Dennett Ayling proved to be the most successfull all-rounder of the side finishing at the top of the bowling averages by securing 56 wickets at a cost of just over 20 runs apiece and being placed third in the batting list with an average of 34.5.

Appended is the list of batting and bowling averages of the players of the team which has been extended a hearty welcome to return again as soon as possible.

BATTING AVERAGES

	Ings	Runs	Times Highest not out	Highest score	Ave.
A. L. S. Jackson	19	674	2	123	39.6
J. Knox	21	641	4	110*	37.7
Dennett Ayling	20	631	2	127	34.5
H. W. Marshal	21	652	3	153	34.3
R. L. Stuart	21	608	3	133	33.7
C. W. Ferguson	25	530	5	95	26.5
Cyril Ayling	18	329	4	95*	23.5
J. H. Paul	19	431	0	110	22.7
R. L. Latham	20	371	2	86	20.6
F. P. Keen	16	229	4	48	19.1
C. H. Gibson	19	317	1	99	17.6
C. H. Sutton	8	60	4	17	15.0
A. C. Grass	13	112	5	29	14.0
A. L. Jacobs	10	71	1	12	7.8
R. M. Pryor	7	5	2	2	1.0

*Denotes not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES

	Overs	Maiden Overs	Runs	Wickets	Av.
Dennett Ayling	462.1	136	1153	56	20.6
Cyril Ayling	348.1	196	936	38	24.6
C. H. Gibson	443.5	130	1226	45	27.2
J. H. Paul	127.1	35	327	11	29.7
R. M. Pryor	94	18	318	10	31.8
J. Knox	40.4	5	165	5	33.0
C. H. Sutton	75	8	310	9	34.4
F. P. Keen	286.3	48	889	25	35.5

VETERAN GOLFER REGAINS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ire. — High scoring featured the Irish professionals' golf championship, which concluded on the Royal Dublin Club's links at Dollymont near here with a win for the veteran Hugh McNeill of Royal Portrush, who returned an aggregate of 304 for 72 holes. It was his remarkable consistency—four rounds of 76 each—which secured McNeill a title which he had previously held in 1928. His comeback was immensely popular with the golfing crowds here. F. J. Mahon of Birr was second with 306.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	83	50	.650
Baltimore	80	65	.552
Buffalo	76	65	.539
Montreal	73	68	.518
Rochester	73	70	.510
Jersey City	64	80	.444
Albany	63	80	.441
Toronto	49	93	.345

RESULTS AUG. 29

Newark 7, Buffalo 6.
Rochester 8, Baltimore 1.
Albany 6, Montreal 3.
Jersey City at Toronto (postponed)

NEW IRISH CYCLING RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ire. — D. P. Troy, of the City and Suburban Cycling Club, created a new 100-mile road record when he won the 100-mile national cycling championship of Ireland, over the Ashton-Navan course, near here. Troy completed the course in 4h. 53m. 25s., which represents an improvement of 12m. 5s. over the previous best, made by W. J. Finn in September, 1930.

MELVILLE SHOE CORP.

Melville Shoe Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1932, net profit of $410,959 after depreciation, taxes and interest, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 89 cents a share on the 371,481 shares of common, compared with $503,543, or $1.37 a share on the common, in the first half of 1931.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 87

WESLEY E. (WES) SCHULMERICH

Boston Braves, National League

Born in Hillsboro, Ore., Aug. 21, 1902. Five feet 11 inches in height and weighs about 210 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. Attended Oregon State College. First played organized baseball with the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast League in 1927. Was with Los Angeles in 1928, 1929 and 1930 before Boston purchased him for $40,000 and player Jimmy Welch. His major league record:

	Position	Games	Bat. Avg.
1931—Boston, National League	OF	95	.309

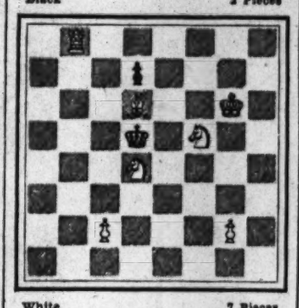
CHESS

By Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1439

By A. Kish
(First Publication)

Black 2 Pieces



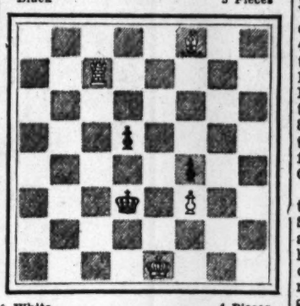
White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
A good key and some nice Kt mates

PROBLEM NO. 1340

By J. Ohquist

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
A pleasing lightweight by a leading Finnish composer

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1437. Kt-R3

No. 1438.
1. Q-Q7 K-B4
2. B-B2ch
1. ——— K-B5
2. Q-R6ch
1. ——— K-K5
2. Kt-B3ch
1. others
2. B-B3ch

End-Game No. 110. White wins: 1 P-B5ch, K-B6; 2 BxBch, PxB; 3 P-R8(B), and wins (3 P-R8(Q), P-R8(Q); 4 QxPch, K-K7; 5 QxQ, stalemate). If 1 . . . K-K8; 2 BxB, PxB; 3 P-R8(B)!, K-B8; 4 R-Rch, K-Kt7; 5 K-Q3, KxKt; 6 KxP, K-Kt7; 7 K-Q4, and wins. If 1 . . . K-Q; 2 BxB, P-K7; 3 Kt-B2ch, K-B8; 4 Kt-Q3ch, and wins. If 1 . . . BxB; 2 P-R8(Q), B-B3; 3 Q-R2ch, and wins.

END-GAMES

This ending, like the problems above, will not make unusual demands upon one's perseverance, but should prove as refreshing as a cool summer breeze. It is from a game won by Neumann at Prague.

End-Game No. 111

Black 12 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

R. Fine, who is rapidly making the reputation of a second Kashdan, has just won the championship tournament of the Western Chess Association, held at St. Louis. S. Reschevsky, boy prodigy of some years back, was just half a point behind, owing to a defeat by F. Reinfeld, New York, who was third.

N. Grossman has won the New York state championship, just concluded at Rome, N. Y. Reinfeld, last year's champion, did not compete, as he was playing in the Pasadena tournament.

The 1932 international team problem solving contest has been won by Hungary with 1818 points. Spain and Latvia, newcomers to the contest, followed with 1816 and 1814 points respectively. Each team consisted of 10 solvers, each of whom send in solutions to 24 problems. T. R. Dawson, problem editor of the B. C. M., acted as director. England did not compete this year, as she won the contest last year.

Dr. Euwe, the only undefeated player at Berne, here wins from Grob, third ranking Swiss player, in the same tournament. The game is conducted faultlessly by the Dutch amateur, who outplays his opponent in one of the less familiar variations arising from the Indian Defense.

INDIAN DEFENSE

Euwe White	Grob Black	Euwe White	Grob Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 R-Q	P-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	18 Q-R4ch	P-Kt4
3 P-QB4	P-QKt3	19 Q-QB4	B-K2
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	20 Q-B3	R-R2
5 B-Kt2	P-B4	21 Kt(Kt5)xQP!	BxKt
6 P-Q5(a)	KPxP	22 Q-B6ch	K-K
7 Kt-R4(b)	Kt-B3(c)	23 KtxBch	K-B
8 PxP	Kt-QKt5	24 Castles	Kt-B2(g)
9 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	25 KtxB	QxKt
10 B-Kt5	P-KR3(d)	26 P-Q6	Kt-Kt4
11 BxKt	QxB	27 B-Kt2	Q-Q2
12 B-R3(e)	Q-K2(f)	28 BxR	Kt-Q5
13 P-R3	Kt-R3	29 RxKt	PxR
14 Kt-B5	Q-B2	30 B-K4	R-Kt2
15 Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt1	31 B-B5	Resigns
16 Q-R4	K-Q		

(a) A variation made famous by the Alekhine-Capablanca game, New York, 1927, won by the latter.

(b) Rubinstein's move. Also worth considering is Kt-Kt5, with Kt-R3 and B4 later.

(c) Capablanca, in the game cited above, tried 7 . . . P-Kt3. The text develops the Kt awkwardly. It probably should come out via Q2.

(d) If 10 . . . B-K2; 11 Kt-B5, Castles; 12 KtxBch, QxKt; 13 P-QR3, Kt-R3; 14 Kt-K4, might follow to White's advantage.

(e) A fine move calculated to capitalize Black's retarded development.

(f) 12 . . . B-K2; 13 P-QR3, Kt-R3; 14 Q-R4ch, K-B, though not very inviting, appears a lesser evil.

(g) Black has no good move.

In the following game, from the Berne tournament, the world's champion disposes of a youthful candidate for first honors. Flohr was outcombined when he won a P in the mid-game. This was his only loss, and in the final count he tied for second with Euwe, just a point behind Alekhine.

COLLE'S OPENING

Alekhine White	Flohr Black	Alekhine White	Flohr Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 R-Q	R-Q
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	16 B-K3	P-B5
3 P-K3	P-K3	17 QR-B	Q-Q3
4 B-Q3	P-B4	18 B-Q2	BxP
5 P-B3	Kt-B3	19 B-R5	R-Q2
6 QKt-Q2	Q-B2	20 RxB	QxR
7 Castles	B-K3	21 QxPch	R-B2
8 Q-K2	Castles	22 RxBch	RxR
9 P-K4	QPxP	23 QxRch	R-B
10 KtxP	PxP	24 QxP	R-K
11 KtxQP	QKtxKt	25 P-KR3	Q-B4
12 PxKt	KtxKt	26 B-B3	Q-K2
13 BxKt	P-B4(a)	27 B-Q5ch	K-R
14 B-B3	B-B3	28 QxQ	Resigns

(a) This leaves a weakness at K3, but Black has visions of winning the QP. White's counter combination, which reaches its crisis on the twentieth move, is superb, and apparently took the youthful Czechoslovak unawares.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	73	51	.589
Pittsburgh	66	60	.524
Brooklyn	67	63	.519
Philadelphia	65	66	.496
St. Louis	63	64	.496
Boston	63	65	.492
New York	59	68	.465
Cincinnati	55	75	.423

RESULTS AUG. 29

Boston at Pittsburgh (postponed). Only game scheduled.

VICTORY NO. 22 WON BY GOMEZ

Yankees Get Excellent Pitching and Defeat Chicago Twice

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	90	38	.703
Philadelphia	79	50	.612
Washington	72	54	.571
Cleveland	72	57	.558
Detroit	64	61	.512
St. Louis	55	69	.444
Chicago	39	86	.312
Boston	36	92	.281

RESULTS AUG. 29

New York 10, Chicago 3.
New York 4, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 8, Detroit 3.
Detroit 10, Philadelphia 7.
Washington 7, St. Louis 6 (13 innings).
Cleveland 6, Boston 3.

Vernon Gomez and Charlie Ruffing pitched the New York Yankees to a double victory over the Chicago White Sox yesterday in the American League, by scores of 10 to 3 and 4 to 3. The Yanks thereby increased their lead in the race to 11½ games. Philadelphia opened its series with Detroit by dividing a double-header, the Athletics winning the first game, 8 to 3, and the Tigers the second, 10 to 7. Washington won a close battle from St. Louis in 13 innings, 7 to 6. Cleveland defeated Boston, 6 to 3.

Gomez won his twenty-second victory of the season against the White Sox in the first game at New York, aided by some hard hitting from his team mates. The Yankees clinched the game by a six-run rally in the sixth. In the second game, Ruffing captured his sixteenth triumph and at the same time ran his total of strikeouts for the '32 season to 174, just one less than Lefty Grove had all of last year when he was first in both leagues in that respect. The Yanks ran the number of consecutive games in which they have scored to 129, one more than the previous marke of 128 games without a shutout set by themselves in 1927.

The Senators came from behind four times in their game with the Browns. They tied the score in the eighth after trailing from the first inning on; tied it again in the ninth to overcome a two-run St. Louis rally; stayed in the game with a run in the eleventh and another in the twelfth, and then put across the winning counter in the thirteenth on a pair of singles and an outfield fly.

Detroit was leading the Athletics by 3 to 2 going into the eighth inning, but suddenly the champions unleashed a batting rally and scored six runs. George Earnshaw pitched for the A's and won his seventeenth game of the campaign. McNair hit a home run for the winners in the seventh with Foxx on base. Earl Whitehill kept 14 Philadelphia hits scattered in the second game. The Tigers made 15 safeties.

Cleveland took advantage of the wildness of Boston pitchers yesterday. Held to five hits, the Indians accepted 12 bases on balls and scored six runs. The Red Sox made nine safeties, most of them singles. Hildebrand went the distance in the box for Cleveland. The scores:

AT NEW YORK
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	1	0	6	1	1	x	10	14	0
Chicago	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	9	1

Batteries—Gomez and Dickey; Jones, Gallivan and Grube. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Nallin, Geisel and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 53m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	x	4	7	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	13	1

Batteries—Ruffing and Dickey; Chamberlin, Faber and Berry. Losing pitcher—Chamberlin. Umpires—Geisel, Van Grafian and Nallin. Time—1h. 45m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	—	7	17	1
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	—	6	16	2

Batteries — Marberry, Crowder, McAfee and Spencer, Berg, Maple; Stewart and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—McAfee. Umpires—Owen and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 50m.

AT PHILADELPHIA
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	x	8	7	4
Detroit	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0

Batteries—Earnshaw and Cochrane; Sorrell, Uhle and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Sorrell. Umpires—Moriarty and Guthrie. Time—1h. 41m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	—	10	15	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	—	7	14	0

Batteries—Whitehill and Hayworth; Walberg, Rommel and Madjeski. Losing pitcher—Rommel. Umpires—Guthrie and Moriarty. Time—2h. 17m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	6	5	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—	3	9	0

Batteries — Hildebrand and Myatt; Rhodes, McNaughton and Tate. Losing pitcher—Rhodes. Umpires—Ormsby and Dinneen. Time—1h. 48m.

SOUTH IS AGAIN WINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEAMINGTON, Eng.—The team representing the South of England gained its third consecutive victory here in the annual women's inter-district athletic championships between North, South and Midlands, when it scored 67 points against 45 for the North and 19 for the Midlands. Gladys Lunn, the holder of the world's record for the half-mile, was running for the Midlands, and also won the event in 2m. 35 3-5s., and finished in second position in the javelin-throwing and shot-putting events. The South was without the services of E. M. Hiscock, Violet Webb and Gwendoline Porter, who were running for Great Britain at Los Angeles, and the North had to manage without its "super" champion, Nellie Halstead, also at the Olympic Games.

REALTORS SEEK EASING UP ON MORTGAGE LOANS

National Association Urges Members to Follow Lead of Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—Following the lead of the United States Comptroller of the Currency, in ordering a 60-day halt on foreclosure of mortgages on homes, held by receivers of national banks, the National Association of Real Estate Boards recommends similar adjustments be voluntarily extended where possible to other mortgage loans.

The recommendation was made in a letter to secretaries of member real estate boards sent out from the national association's headquarters here by Mr. H. U. Nelson, executive secretary. The letter follows:

"Announcement has been made of an order issued Aug. 26 by the United States Comptroller of the Currency that receivers for national banks suspend all foreclosure proceedings on homes for a 60-day period and of a request by the Federal Government that all state banking departments take similar action in order to prevent such foreclosures as, it is anticipated, will not be necessary after the new Federal Home Loan banks come into action.

"This announcement, the first fruits of the country's national association and its member boards in initiating the Federal Home Loan Bank Act and urging its passage, must come as a tremendous relief to hundreds of thousands of home owners who have been worried about their present situation or about the situation they may confront in the near future. It is the first definite proof that something will be done to help them and to alleviate the general real estate credit situation.

"There remains volunteer action, in which local real estate boards may well take the leadership, to extend similar adjustments in regard to other mortgage loans, particularly in regard to other home mortgage loans which will eventually be eligible for rediscount through the new federal banks."

Alekhine Wins In California Chess

INTERNATIONAL CHESS MASTERS TOURNAMENT STANDING
(Final)

	Won	Lost
Alekhine	8½	2½
Kashdan	7½	3½
Dake	6	5
Reshefsky	6	5
Steiner	6	5
Borochow	5½	5½
Bernstein	5	6
Factor	5	6
Fine	5	6
Reinfeld	5	6
Araiza	3½	7½
Fink	3	8

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 30 (AP)—In the final round of the international chess masters tournament of the California Chess Congress, concluded last night, Isaac Kashdan of New York finished second to Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris. Third, fourth and fifth prizes were divided among Arthur Dake of Portland, Ore., Samuel Reshefsky of Chicago, and Herman Steiner of New York. Sixth prize went to Harry Borochow of Los Angeles. The summary:

First Board—Borochow vs. Fink, draw.
Second Board—Araiza vs. Bernstein, draw.
Third Board—Alekhine vs. Fine, draw.
Fourth Board—Reshefsky defeated Dake.
Fifth Board—Kashdan defeated Factor.
Sixth Board—Steiner vs. Reinfeld, draw.

The Rev. H. E. Ohman of Omaha, Neb., won the minor tournament with a score of 8½ to 1½. Levive Hines won in the women's class with 7 to 0. Mexico won the team matches against California, 8½ to 7½.

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Beneath Lofty Skyscrapers This 'Village Smithy' Stands

Patrick Conroy Makes Living in New York's Traffic and That's All—But That's Enough for a Man Who Loves His Horses

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — As if to emphasize the striking contrasts of Manhattan, the Enchanted Isle, there is a little smithy almost lost within the forest of skyscrapers which shade the Grand Central midtown zone. There, on Forty-first Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, amid the hurry and multifarious noises of the great city, Patrick Conroy, silver-haired veteran of farriers, still shoes his horses.

Patrick Conroy shoes horses because he loves them and possesses the true horseman's indifference toward the automobile. This enables him to avoid the temptation to set up a garage, several of which now hem him in, side and rear. But he is fairly comfortable, with enough to live on, and has been in the same old smithy for 37 years—seven of them as employee, the remainder as his own boss.

Had he had gone over to the enemy's camp early in the age of the "horseless carriage," Patrick Conroy might have repeated the success which he achieved as a farrier. But he preferred to stay by his horses, because for Mr. Conroy there's more to living than just making money.

When he was a

NORMAN'S VISIT HAD NO ISSUES, BANKERS ASSERT

British Financier's Week-End Trip to New York Declared Informal

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Speculation over the visit here of Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, reached a high pitch yesterday on two continents, but drew from leading banking authorities the description of being much ado about nothing.

Widespread reports were circulated stating the governor of the English bank had held a conference with Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and other leading American bankers on war debts, the obtaining of a huge American loan by the Bank of England, an international campaign to advance commodity prices, a possible return by England to the gold standard, and other subjects of far-reaching importance.

Mr. Harrison said emphatically Mr. Norman had come to New York solely for the purpose of paying an informal visit, and had done so at Mr. Harrison's request. The question of war debts had not been discussed during this visit and the question of a loan had not been mentioned, either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Norman arrived in New York Saturday morning and left to return to Bar Harbor, Me., where he is on a vacation, Sunday afternoon. During this interval he was the guest of Mr. Harrison at his town house. Except for a visit to the tower of the Empire State building, the two bankers did not appear in public and Mr. Norman had little opportunity to see or talk with anyone else, as had been rumored.

From various sources, the true status of the trip would appear to be as follows:

Mr. Norman wanted a brief vacation. He had received a request from Mrs. John Markoe, who had befriended him in his youth, to visit her. She is now living in or near Bar Harbor, Maine, and 40 years ago when Mr. Norman was starting as a youth on his banking career, he boarded at her home in Philadelphia. Mr. Norman then worked there at a small salary for an American investment banking firm.

It had been reported that Mr. Norman arrived in the United States under the name of Prof. Charles Skinner. The British banker instructed his secretary, Edward Skinner, to make necessary steamship reservations, which the secretary did in his own name.

BAR HARBOR, Maine., Aug. 30 (AP)—Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, returned here yesterday after a week-end visit in New York. At the summer home of Mrs. John Markoe, where he is a guest, it was said he would be here for several days.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TITLE TO INVENTIONS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Government wants the United States Supreme Court to give it title to all inventions made by federal employees in the course of their regular work.

Lower courts in three cases have ruled a patent belongs to the Government only when the employee was assigned specifically to make the invention. The Justice Department now has asked the highest court to review these cases. The principal case included in the review petition involves three important radio patents issued to Mr. Percival D. Lowell and Mr. Francis W. Dunmore while employed by the bureau of standards. District and circuit courts have held Mr. Lowell and Mr. Dunmore entitled to the patent.

Third of Pacific Fleet Is Nearly Ready at Quincy

With the steamship Lurline, third and last of the trio of new liners ordered by the Ocean Steamship Company of San Francisco, rapidly nearing completion at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy port officials and shipping men point out today that the benefits of this $25,000,000 building project will remain with New England.

These vessels will provide the fastest service available on wool and other products from Australia to the mills of New England, thereby proving a lasting and valuable asset to the region where they were built, port officials point out. Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said that the Ocean Steamship Company is a pioneer in the development of Pacific shipping. the Mariposa and Monterey, recently turned out at Fore River, and the Lurline representing this company's latest contribution to deluxe transportation on the Pacific.

"That a New England shipyard should be privileged to build these magnificent new vessels is a high tribute to the skill and reliability of shipbuilders in this section," said Mr. Davis. "It has kept hundreds of our workers gainfully employed at good wages and has contributed in no small way to lessen the effects of the recession throughout this district."

PLAYGROUND CIRCUS COMING TO BOSTON

The circus is coming to town. Animals, clowns, acrobats, freaks, all impersonated by about 325 boys from in and around Boston, who will take part in the third annual Playground Circus of the Park Department to be held on Boston Common, Thursday, Sept. 1 at 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

The show will start with a grand parade of all participants, headed by a band. A silver trophy has been offered by Mr. William P. Long, chairman of the park commission, for the best act in the circus.

BOSTON INDICATES HEAVY REGISTRATION

Registration of voters in Boston for the 1932 primaries to be held Sept. 20 will exceed that of 1928 by about 25,000, according to a prediction by Mayor James M. Curley.

At the latest tabulation last night, 262,500 had registered. The time for registering is up at 10 p. m. tonight.

Jenkins Began Service When Gas Jets Prevailed

It was just after the first gas jet was installed in Massachusetts for lighting purposes that Mr. Charles D. Jenkins entered the utilities department of the State, a service which ends tonight when he retires on pension. During his career of about 40 years in the bureau of gas, electric and water utilities, Mr. Jenkins has traced the progress of lighting facilities from the earliest forms.

Mr. Jenkins is now director of the bureau to which he was appointed in 1882 by Gov. John D. Long and reappointed successively by 15 intervening governors up to Gov. Samuel W. McCall, when the office was put under civil service. He is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and started his state service shortly after graduation.

Museum of Arts Lists New Courses

Appreciation of art and of design are among the courses to be offered for the coming season by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. In addition, a number of special lectures and gallery talks by eminent specialists, on subjects related to the collections, have been scheduled for the afternoons from time to time during the winter.

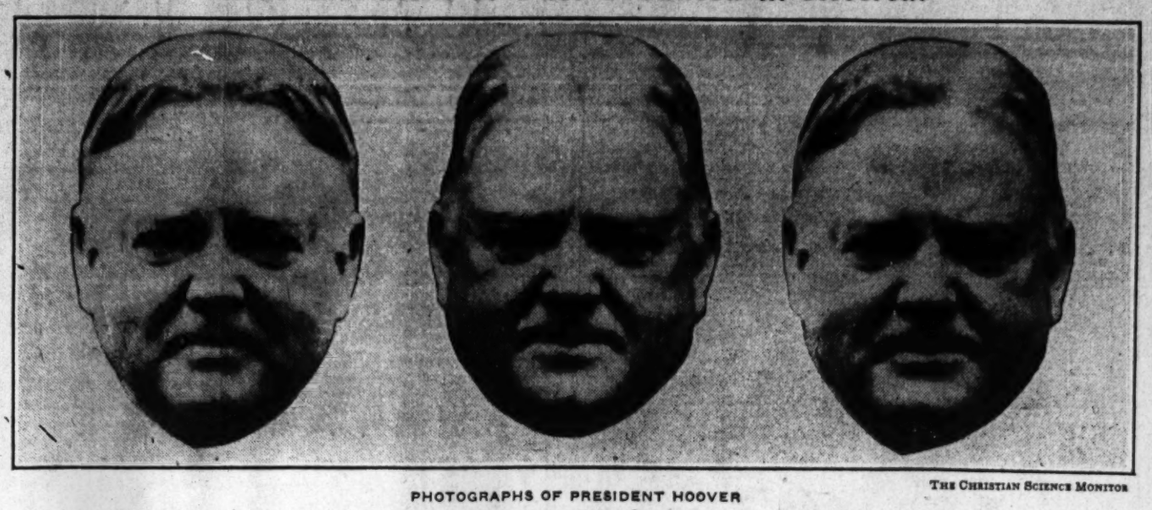
All of these talks will be given in the galleries making the attendance necessarily limited. Applicants for admission cards should apply to the Division of Instruction of the museum where cards will be issued after October 1 in the order of application. Beginning September 1, a free guide will be available daily except Mondays, when the museum is closed to the public, to conduct visitors on informal tours through the galleries.

Every Sunday afternoon from November to May, there will be a talk or a motion picture showing at 3:30 o'clock. These will be given by invited speakers as well as members of the museum staff.

BOSTON IMPORTS INCREASE IN VALUE

Merchandise from overseas is coming into Boston to be housed in bonded warehouses, until needed later, in increasing volume. Imports for warehouse during the week ending Aug. 27 were valued at $141,142, compared with $108,463 the previous week, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. Imports for immediate consumption were valued at $973,538, against $1,547,269.

Side Elevations of Face Produced in Reversal



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRESIDENT HOOVER

At Left—Two Right Sides of His Face, One of Which Was Reversed and Fitted to the Other. In Center—Two Left Sides Which Underwent the Same Process. At Right—The President's Photograph, in Which Right and Left Sides Occupy Their Normal Position.

Trick of Photography Makes Striking Study of Human Face

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ONE gives little thought to the real physical aspects of the old saying that was commonly used a generation or so ago "to see yourself as others see you." This slogan was used considerably in the commercial exploiting of some product and sometimes crept into repartee, generally of a jocular nature.

But it just isn't done. Only by resorting to duplex mirrors can one get a true vision of how he appears to others, as one mirror naturally reverses the image.

Many of us are familiar with the fact that the two sides of one's face are in the main different; that certain little characteristics on the one side do not duplicate on the other side. An uplifted eyebrow, a peculiar quirk to one corner of the mouth, and even the line of the nose; any one of these when reversed makes a change in the appearance, and when one has all of them a very decided difference is apparent.

Let a woman go to the studio of the photographer to have her portrait made, and the operator asks her to take a pose. Does she know which side of her face presents the most pleasing viewpoint? Very emphatically, yes, and it is that side that is shown. How often the person sitting for a portrait, be it for the camera or for the painter, finds it difficult to reconcile the results to what the mirror had been showing them for years.

In the picture on the left, as here reproduced, the photographer has used the right side of the face as it is; then after making a reverse view of that same right side, the two were matched together, thus giving us a head of the President that is composed of two right sides. The picture in the center carries out the same idea except that it is the left side of the face and produces a head made from two left sides. The picture on the right shows Hoover as he is.

In selecting President Hoover for this test the endeavor was not so much to show a face that would make a striking contrast, but one that is familiar to many people, and it was also chosen without any careful analysis as to whether or not there was much difference. In other words, the portrait was selected almost at random and given to the photographer to copy.

Banks See Profits In New Note Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

eral Reserve notes. They are all different. The factor that provides the bond of unity and so induces most people to regard them as one issue of equal rating is the provision of the Gold Standard Act of 1900 that the Treasury must maintain them all at parity.

This law has the effect of spreading out the country's gold stock back of all the various currencies. The national bank notes, for instance, have only 5 per cent of specific gold backing. But, because of the 1900 ruling, indirectly they have the entire gold supply as security, supplemented by confidence in the Government, the latter being sufficiently potent to prevent people, even the hoarders, from exchanging their paper money for gold.

The silver certificate has not even back of it the small amount of gold specifically reserved against the national bank note. According to the Supreme Court, it isn't legal tender being merely a warehouse receipt for a silver dollar, and was originally issued because many people refused to be burdened with "cartwheels." Although it has all the appearance of an ordinary paper dollar, it is thus convertible only into a token coin, which at the present low price for silver, is worth about 25 cents. Yet there is no question about popular acceptance of the silver certificate at its face, or gold, value.

Redeemable in Gold

In the category of a warehouse receipt is also the gold certificate, which means that in the Treasury there is its equivalent of metal.

All of these notes have fascinating stories to tell. To nationhood, to history, to political controversy, they have made vivid contributions. One or two would assert with pride that at momentous crossroads in American life they were decisive factors.

The national bank note, looking back on a history as old as the national banks themselves, might say: "My title to fame is that I united the country." Prior to 1863 state banks issued circulating notes, which, deprived of a law like the 1900 act, bore values at variance with their face value, depending upon how far they had strayed from their issuing bank.

In those days there was as much suspicion about the currency as there is confidence today. What was wanted was a note which would have the same value in Ohio as in, say, Maine. The national bank notes issued by the first national banks chartered in 1863 stepped into the breach. A long step forward in American unity was thus taken, for the new note was a bridge every bit as vital in facilitating communications as the budding railroad.

The national bank note might also assert that it helped to keep the Washington Administration afloat during the Civil War. But at this point the United States note would urge a rival claim. This note is none other than the famous greenback, which, issued several months after the suspension of specie payments in 1861, was declared legal tender in payment of debts.

Faith Need in Money Values

What faith can do in reaffirming currency values was attested during the irredeemable greenback era. Starting its relation with gold at 98, by 1864 it had fallen to 43. In 1878, under Secretary Sherman—it climbed back to par, which it reached two weeks before it became redeemable in gold. Ever since it has been at par. Sherman accumulated a fresh supply of gold and reëstablished confidence in Government.

Only laws like the Glass-Borah enactment can change the status of the issue of these four notes. Elasticity is provided solely by the fifth variety, the federal reserve note, which has therefore been the issue to expand during the hoarding period. On June 30, 1931, $1,708,000,000 was outstanding; on June 30, 1932, $2,780,000,000.

It was the aim of the authors of the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 that the system should be able to regulate the issue of notes according to the demands of business. In boom periods there would always be an abundant supply. In slack times there would be an automatic contraction. The authors did not foresee that the results would be precisely the opposite of their expectations.

For a number of reasons, chief of which is hoarding, circulation has climbed to a peak never before attained, and it is a tribute to the fundamental strength of the Federal Reserve System that it has never wavered in meeting all demands. Part of this demand, as has been shown, will now be transferred to the national bank note issue.

CANADIAN OIL PLANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Several Canadian cities show the expansion of the petroleum refining industry of Canada. The Quaker State Oil Refining Company, with its head office in Oil City, Penna., plans to start a blending plant in Toronto. This firm is described as one of the largest manufacturers of branded oils and grease for automobile and tractor use in the United States. The Canadian firm is to be known as the Quaker State Oil Refining Company of Canada.

SCOTS STUDYING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP

Students of Four Universities Meet in Dalhousie Castle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Implications of the new international relationships were studied at Dalhousie Castle, near here, by students from the four Scottish universities assembled under the auspices of the Student Christian Movement.

Professor Bowman, Glasgow University, spoke of the need for education in internationalism, and held that the Student Christian Movement could provide a valuable impetus in that direction. He drew a distinction between the nation—a society based on community of life, including the traditions, prejudices, beliefs and moral attitudes of a people—and the state, which is the executive of the national weal in the sphere of public action.

He carried this distiction further, to show that the League of Nations, whose policies must not be forced in advance of public opinion, was in itself the executive of the new international system. He challenged the old system of sovereignty, which put the interests of the individual nation first, and conducted its international relations with a view to serving national interests first. Internationalism, he said, demanded that international relations should no longer be treated as subordinate to national policy, but that national policy should be determined by motives derived from a consideration of the international situation.

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EDUCATIONAL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—H. Armstrong Roberts

MANY FARMS OPERATE UNWITTINGLY AS "NURSERY, KINDERGARTEN, PRIMARY, AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS"

These "schools" are all-year institutions, though "pupils"—especially the summer's "boarding pupils"—sometimes find it hard to tell the holidays from the workdays. The animals and their friends are ready for whatever comes, whatever the day. There is fun and something to learn at every turn. The purpose of the "school" is to promote natural unfoldment along wholesome lines. The program may not be a fixed one, but it is exceedingly strong and comprehensive. This is character education in its very simplicity. There is little that can take the place of a pet with a child. Puzzle: In the pictures above, which are the teachers and which are the pupils?

Civic Education by Radio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE evening an editor and a superintendent of schools sat down with business people, social workers, teachers and librarians to tune in on a radio lecture by John Dewey. They arrived early at the Jewish Community Center Association in Indianapolis, Ind., to hear first a 15-minute biographical sketch of the speaker. Then the dial was turned and soon the words of John Dewey himself came over the air. After the lecture, off went the radio and on went the discussion, still centered on John Dewey and what he had said and written.

Invisible audiences like this are assembled far and wide following educational talks arranged under the auspices of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education in New York City. This council, which was organized in 1930, takes the attitude that unless an educational broadcast is prepared for and followed up with discussion and reading, possibly 50 per cent of its value is lost.

A "hit and miss" fashion of listening to the radio is quite different from sitting down with a group of friends an hour or so before the lecture begins and talking about the subject which is coming, then listening not spasmodically between chirps of conversation but as attentively as though the speaker were actually present, and finally using the talk as a springboard for further discussion and reading.

To make such broadcasts of genuine educational value, the council prepared a "Listen and Learn" bulletin which told in advance about the series of lectures on economics, psychology, child development, men of America, and government. Letters which streamed into the office showed who some of the people were in that sea of listeners.

A handful of immigrant women met week after week in Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday evenings because they wanted to learn more about their new country so that, as they wrote, "they could soon join the melting pot." Twenty teachers had organized a group in La Porte, Ind., to study economics and psychology by air for which their board of education had agreed to allow them certain credit.

Down in Athens, Ga., the teachers in the school of commerce wrote that they were meeting around on evenings. After a light supper they tuned in for the educational talk and followed it with discussion. Members of parent-teacher organizations, Sunday school classes, faculties of colleges, and nobody knows how many private groups in homes as well as isolated individuals, it was discovered from the letters, were listening in and following up the lectures with further reading.

"You and Your Government" was one of the most popular series which began in April and finished July 5, 1932, on successive Tuesday evenings. It was given under the auspices of the council with the coöperation of the American Political Science Association. "Coming National Elections," "The Campaign and Economic Planning," "Why We Have Political Parties," and other topics were discussed, concluding with "The Results of the Republican and Democratic Conventions."

To get the entire value of these lectures on government a listener's handbook was prepared containing an outline of each scheduled lecture and a list of questions on each. Listeners could thus prepare themselves to take in the discourse with a more active mind. In the back of the handbook was listed books on each topic. The civic broadcasts were given by scholars and well-informed public men with no attempt at propaganda but merely to give accurate and impartial information concerning the government and its problems.

The National Advisory Council on Radio in Education is a sort of clearing house for educational broadcasting and a reliable source of information and center for the study of developments bearing upon radio in education. Its work is supplemented by the University of Chicago Press which publishes its lectures which are sold for 10 cents each. The "You and Your Government" programs are to be continued, a preëlection series running from Sept. 6 to Nov. 1, and a post-election series from Nov. 15 to Dec. 27. Information about these series can be obtained by writing the council at 60 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

Enough Money

The bankers are calling for cuts in school budgets as part of their campaign to reduce the standard of living. In my opinion education right now is the place to increase expenditures on sound economic grounds. Our children should not be allowed to suffer merely because the unemployed teachers have the decency not to march upon Washington.

We have every facility for pulling ourselves out of the depression—everything but the will to do it. If war were declared today suddenly everyone would have a job. Congress would appropriate $3,000,000,000. If we have enough money to make poison gas and bombs to kill defenseless children in cities abroad, we have enough money to save all the children in our public schools here at home today.—William Trufant Foster, economist, in a speech before the National Education Association at Atlantic City.

The Parent

Rockford, Ill.

Dear Parent Editor:

I should like to express my gratitude for the Monitor, which contains so many helpful suggestions. I especially appreciate the wholesome stories for children and the ever-helpful Parent column.

I herewith submit some ideas which I hope will prove beneficial to some mother.

Our little five-year-old boy enjoys playing make-believe more than anything else. Sometimes, when he seems reluctant to dry the dishes for me, I immediately begin playing make-believe with, "Well, Skipper, we surely had a time keeping the dishes from rolling off of the table while those waves were tossing our ship, didn't we? We'd better hurry and get them shined and put away."

Without an instant's hesitation he enters into the game. The "Skipper" must place the dishes on the table very carefully so that the occasional "waves" will not cause them to roll off. We discuss the different duties which our sailors have to perform, and when his task is finished he usually leaves with, "Well, Cook, I guess I'll go up and steer the ship awhile." And when I answer, "Aye-aye, Skipper," his joy is complete!

At times, when he doesn't seem overly anxious to eat any breakfast, I say, "Well, Jim, I'd better hurry and pack your lunch so that you won't be late for your ditch-digging job." At this he throws out his little chest, stretches to his full height and quickly assumes the rôle of a "workingman." I pack his lunch, which usually consists of graham crackers, sandwiches, an orange or apple and a one-half-pint cream bottle filled with milk. He kisses me good-by and away he goes with his lunch through the hall, living room, dining room and back into the kitchen. There I greet him with a "Good morning, Jim," and he answers, "Good morning, Joe," and seating himself on the floor proceeds to open and eat his lunch heartily. He especially enjoys drinking the milk from the bottle as he has seen the highway workers do. We discuss our work for the day and our families, etc., as one "ditch-digger to another," and by the time the "whistle" blows for work to begin, the breakfast has disappeared.

When he was younger his Daddy and I would often play "fishing" when the food seemed hard to finish. One of us would bait the hook (spoon) with the food. When neither of us was looking a "big fish" came and ate the bait. We'd bait another and another and each time we'd try to catch the fish in the act, but we never succeeded in discovering who he was until the very last spoonful. How he enjoyed being caught!

Recently I have found several little ideas in the Parent column which are proving helpful in bringing up our little year-and-a-half-old daughter.

Children are indeed a source of much joy and comfort if we only will enter into their own little world of "make-believe." Mrs. F. V. A.

* * *

Bakersfield, Calif.

Dear Friends:

It is always with eagerness that I turn to the Parent Column for fresh inspiration and am never disappointed.

Recently there was a request made for help in keeping neighborhood children busy and happy and with this in mind, I am giving an experience from our own neighborhood.

My two boys of four and eight, together with their friends ranging to the age of 11 have been rather loosely organized for several years for such things as Easter hunts and Hallowen parties, but this year, with the close of school, the arrival of our family of baby goat triplets was incentive for a circus.

Upon invitation, the group met in our home and with much joy of anticipation rough plans were drawn up for a real circus, with animals, ice cream, pink lemonade, ringmaster and program, all for the sum of 2 cents.

Only a general supervision was necessary as the decision and conclusions were made by the children themselves. The weed-covered lot next door was chosen as the location, as it more nearly resembled a circus ground than the backyard lawn. Committees were formed, headed by the 10-year-old construction engineer, financial manager, program chairman, on down to animal cage manager, etc., each one having a definite place and responsibility.

Sixteen happy children started to work the following morning with a real vision, and by the end of the week, found the yards cleared of weeds and sprinkled. Olympic colored pennants strung on wires from a center pole to the corners, cages in place, "rings" staked out, platform in readiness, ticket box decorated, crude benches for the audiences, all in shape for the whitewashing.

And then for the program.

A morning's discussion brought out a definite outline, everything being volunteered. There was practically no tutoring, the children making corrections and suggestions as the practice proceeded. "Mother" helped a bit making over old costumes and assembling properties. Some very clever and original posters were worked out, announcing the definite date and time.

An old phonograph horn from the attic proved just the thing for announcing the different numbers in true circus fashion—"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, we are about to present," etc.—and then followed, the three baby clowns, Red, White and Blue, each carrying one of the baby goats, a magician from India, two strong men, well padded, tap dancers, tumblers, a famous singer, Madame Humanhike, the tight-rope walker, Russian dancer and the only performing cat (in costume).

The crowd was then invited by the ringmaster to visit the animals, which totaled four cats, three dogs, three goats, one sheep, a white mouse, parrot, canary and a fox. Truly, there were the circus noises. The lemonade and ice cream stand proved most popular.

Everyone felt a real glow of satisfaction when at the next morning meeting, the financial manager reported that after all bills were paid, a few dollars were left for—"Oh, another circus next year, of course." This resulted in a little closer organization.

This most enjoyable group experience has been the happiest one we have ever attempted, and may it prove as happy an ending to your summer vacation as it did a beginning to ours. Mrs. H. W.

Resident Students Rate High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spartanburg, S. C.

COLLEGE professors do not always agree, but two eminent teachers of higher learning here, Dr. R. P. Pell of Converse College and Dean A. Mason DuPre of Wofford College, are in wholehearted accord on one thing, and that is that students attending college in their own home town have as good an opportunity as boarding students to obtain the best results from their work.

In verification of his theory, Dr. Pell cites the excellent records made by local girls who attended Converse.

"Taking the grades of our city students during the past year at Converse in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences," he said, "it seems that they are somewhat higher than the grades of our students living in the dormitories. We find that, on the average, where a city student has made a grade of A (90-100) on four courses, a boarding student has made a grade of A on only three courses; a similar proportion obtaining in the number of B's made by a city student and a boarding student. When it comes to the lower grades, C, D, E, the case is reversed.

"It is decidedly to the honor of our city students that over one-half of the total number of the graduates at the last commencement, who had taken honors courses and thus took their degrees with honors, were local girls.

"A few years ago the president of Converse was talking to the president of a larger woman's college located in a city somewhat larger than Spartanburg. The latter was much surprised to learn that only one-fifth as many students attended the college from the city in which it was situated as attended Converse from the city of Spartanburg.

"His explanation was that they did not attempt to secure students from that city because they did not regard them as good college material. On the contrary, the president of Converse took peculiar pleasure in telling him that the local girls were among the best students in his institution.

"Graduates of Converse have included 69 college professors and deans, 360 high school teachers, 154 music teachers and supervisors, nine journalists and 18 authors, 65 professional musicians and artists, 67 social and religious service workers and 101 secretaries and librarians."

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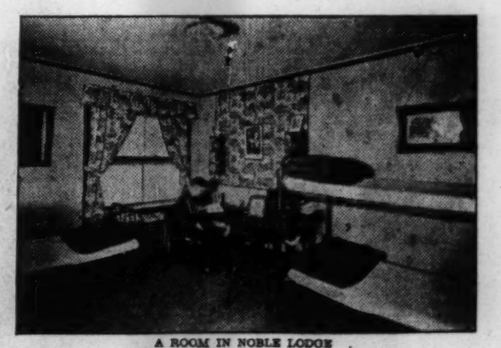

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This is one of a series of advertisements appearing on this page every Tuesday and Saturday.

THE HOME FORUM

"Third Class" Across Four Frontiers

CROSSING frontiers is unfailingly interesting, especially in southeastern Europe. There languages and customs vary greatly between small neighboring countries and there, on a comparatively short journey, three or four borders may be encountered. On the fast, luxurious international trains, it is hardly evident when one country is left and another entered, every effort being made to eliminate annoyance to the traveler. But, in our insistence upon personal comfort, we often sacrifice many curious adventures. Really to appreciate the transition from one land into another one must travel on the slower trains and third class.

An exceedingly colorful trip, one involving the crossing of four frontiers, is that journey from northern Greece into southern Germany. Fascinated by the passing panorama of bare mountains and the great silent stretches of Macedonia, or, perchance, attempting to converse with a fellow traveler in Greek, one might not notice that the train had gradually come to a stop at an obviously new and completely isolated station,—marking the Greco-Yugoslav frontier. The Greek officials, having satisfied themselves that we are proper persons to leave their country, turn us over to the hospitality of the Yugoslav officials. At the door of our compartment these impressive gentlemen bow and smile, addressing us in a language stranger even than Greek. We understand, of course, that we must show our passports and be ready to open our baggage, if requested. As we appear entirely willing to expose the contents of our traveling cases, it is graciously signified that we need not do so. The inspection formalities are over. We have crossed a frontier and are now in the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Immediately, inside and outside of the train, we are conscious of subtle changes. A peasant couple in heavy homespuns of pure wool, despite the summer heat, ask permission to share our compartment. The countryside begins to appear more fertile and prosperous. Men and women working in the fields are garbed in richer, brighter costumes. Fezzes appear, and, in the towns, minarets take the place of the now familiar Greek church domes. A sturdy, amiable woman armed with dust cloths puts our compartment in order. She gives us greeting, but we can only smile and look regretful that we lack the faintest knowledge of her language. All through Yugoslavia the train is kept as immaculate as it is possible to keep a railroad train with a coal-burning engine.

At evening Belgrade is reached, the national capital and home of the youthful monarch, Alexander. How totally different in every aspect—the language, the money, the music, the architecture, the food and the appearance of the people—is this city from a Greek city but a few hours distant. One notices here the German influence and remaining traces of Turkish domination, yet the language of the people is purely Slavic and we remember their kinship to the Russians.

Continuing the journey in the cool freshness of early morning, we find the train far more crowded, for we shall travel all this day through Yugoslavia, reaching the Austrian frontier in the evening.

Traveling third is really a great picnic. Everyone carries food, and friendly informality reigns in the compartments which seat six or eight persons. When food supplies in the travel basket are reduced, steaming frankfurts, crisp poppy-seed rolls, fruit, chocolate and liquid refreshment may be purchased through the train windows at every station. And, if you are socially inclined, interesting acquaintances may be made. Perhaps your compartment may be shared by a Bulgarian merchant who speaks French, an amusing Serbian soldier who knows a little German, or a Croatian peasant couple who have a son in America. Everyone is friendly, helpful and polite.

Throughout the day the scene is fairly flat and delightfully pastoral. The great plains of Yugoslavia are an extension of the famous Pusta of Hungary. Typical, gigantic well-sweeps pointing their long arms skyward are a frequent sight. Today the herds of fine horses and sleek cattle offer a contrast to yesterday's water-buffalo teams and lumbering oxen. Swineherds and goosegirls, tending immense flocks of snowy birds, wave to the passing train. Theirs is a more social life than that of the solitary shepherds whom one sees tending flocks on the distant mountainsides of Macedonia. Small towns and quaint villages flash past. On this side of the country, each village is dominated by a tall and slender church spire.

Toward evening, the landscape becomes more rugged and mountainous and we realize with regret that darkness will soon hide from our searching eyes some of the loveliest views of the journey. Passengers descend at every station; fewer and fewer board the train. At present, there is little crossing of frontiers; restrictions are severe as to the carrying out of money and bringing in of merchandise. Gradually we find ourselves almost alone in our carriage. The few remaining travelers, anticipating the long and rather lonely journey to Paris, gather in the passageway and discuss world affairs.

At last the Austrian border is reached—a small deserted station. Alert officials board the train, the crew is changed. Another uniform, another language, new money. How complex is Europe! German is a widely known language. To most of us it is easy to understand after Greek or Serbian. Frontier formalities are soon over and we are told by a jovial new conductor, with a strong Tyrolian accent, that we may settle ourselves as comfortably as may be for the night. He will call us, if need be, in the morning. Good nights, in several languages, are said to our international friends of a day. Each retires to his compartment. Blanket rolls are opened and pillows arranged on the long, hard benches. Plenty of room nowadays, even in third. Doors are closed; lights dimmed. Weary travelers are soon lulled to sleep by the rhythm of wheels on rails and the happy thought that morning will find them near to the final frontier and their destination.

D. S. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months . $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Adam Bede Visits Hall Farm

When Adam reached the house door, which stood wide open, he saw there was no one in the bright clean house-place. But he guessed where Mrs. Poyser and some one else would be quite within hearing; so he knocked on the door and said, with his strong voice, "Mrs. Poyser within?"

"Come in, Mr. Bede, come in," Mrs. Poyser called out from the dairy. . . . "Martin's sure to be in afore long, for they're leaving the hay cocked to-night, ready for carrying first thing to-morrow. I've been forced to have Nancy in, upo' 'count as Hetty must gather the red currants to-night; the fruit allays ripens so contrairy, just when ivery hand's wanted, An' there's no trustin' the children to gether it, for they put more into their own mouths nor into the basket; you might as well set the wasps to gether the fruit."

Adam longed to say he would go into the garden till Mr. Poyser came in, but he was not quite courageous enough, so he said, "I could be looking at your spinning-wheel, then, and see what wants doing to it. Perhaps it stands in the house, where I can find it?"

"No, I've put it away in the right hand parlor; but let it be till I can fetch it and show it to you. I'd be glad now if you'd go into the garden, and tell Hetty to send Totty in. The child 'ull run if she's told, and I know Hetty's lettin' her eat too many currants. I'll be much obliged to you, Mr. Bede, if you'll go an' send her in; and there's the York an' Lankester roses beautiful in the garden now—you'll like to see 'em. But you'd like a drink o' whey first, p'r'aps; I know you're fond o' whey, as most folks is when they hanna got to crush it out."

"Thank you, Mrs. Poyser," said Adam: "a drink o' whey's allays a treat to me." . . .

"Have a little more, Mr. Bede?" said Mrs. Poyser, as Adam set down the basin.

"No, thank you; I'll go into the garden now, and send in the little lass."

"Ay, do; and tell her to come to her mother in the dairy."

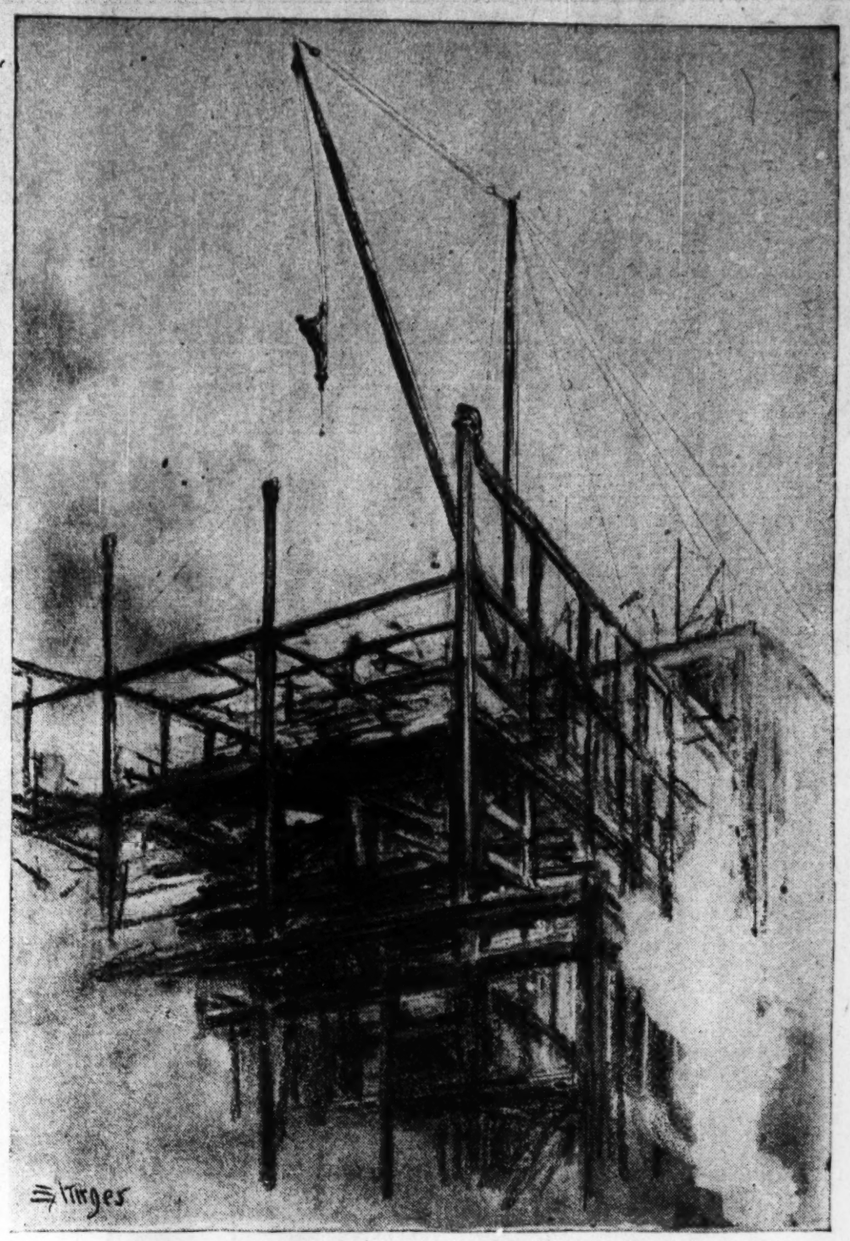
Adam walked round by the rick-yard, at present empty of ricks, to the little wooden gate leading into the garden; once the well-tended kitchen-garden of a manor-house; now, but for the handsome brick wall with stone coping that ran along one side of it, a true farm-house garden, with hardy perennial flowers, unpruned fruit-trees, and kitchen vegetables growing together in careless, half-neglected abundance. In that leafy, flowery, bushy time, to look for any one in this garden was like playing at "hide and seek." . . .

He had not gone many steps beyond the roses, when he heard the shaking of a bough, and a boy's voice, saying,

"Now, then, Totty, hold out your pinny—there's a duck."

The voice came from the boughs of a tall cherry-tree, where Adam had no difficulty in discerning a small, blue-pinafored figure perched in a commodious position where the fruit was thickest. Doubtless Totty was below, behind the screen of peas. Yes—with her bonnet hanging down her back, and her fat face, dreadfully smeared with red juice, turned up toward the cherry-tree, while she held her little round hole of a mouth and her red-stained pinafore to receive the promised downfall. I am sorry to say, more than half the cherries that fell were hard and yellow, instead of juicy and red; but Totty spent no time in useless regrets, and she was already sucking the third juiciest when Adam said, "There now, Totty, you've got your cherries. Run in the house with 'em to mother—she wants you—she's in the dairy. Run in this minute—there's a good little girl."

He lifted her up in his strong arms and kissed her as he spoke, a ceremony which Totty regarded as a tiresome interruption to cherry-eating; and when he set her down she trotted off quite silently toward the house.—From "Adam Bede," by GEORGE ELIOT.



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Steel: From a Drawing by Dwight C. Sturges

Through the Corn

A pink sunbonnet was disappearing through the tall, green corn. From the back-door step, the Girl glimpsed it in the distance; and, though she had been at the ranch since planting time, she felt that for the first time she was really *seeing* the corn. There seemed to be miles of it—a great, green ocean of corn. The long blades seemed to beckon and "Happy," catching the mood, barked an eager invitation as she looked back and forth from the vanishing sunbonnet to the Girl. The August moon was growing brighter in the southern sky, as the rim of the plains at the western horizon crept up to hide the sun.

"Sunset, moonlight, and acres and acres of rustling corn," thought the Girl. Aloud she said: "Come, Happy, we'll follow the tracks in the corn." "Delighted," wagged Happy, trotting ahead to the edge of the field and sniffing the ground. Then they, too, disappeared in the corn.

Cornstalks rose tall and strong above them, with pale yellow tassels pointing to the sky. Sharp, curved blades brushed against them; and the young ears of corn, with silks hanging over, resembled starched elves with beards of white and red and brown. But now the tracks were lost. "Find her, Happy!" said the Girl. The little dog at her heels now took the lead. A few quick sniffs and turns, and they were again on the tracks. How thrilling and full of mystery to be just a Dog and a Girl and follow faint tracks through tall stalks of corn in the glow of the sunset and the light of the moon!

All at once they came to an opening and looked out on a small garden plot, surrounded and hidden from view by the corn. And there was the pink sunbonnet, framing a smiling, black face. "Why, Hannah, what does this mean?" said the Girl. "Wattamelons, honey, wattamelons! My own patch, an' I's raisin' 'em fo' you." Then they thumped watermelons to their hearts' content and went home, carrying the luscious melons through the corn.

The memory of bountiful, growing corn was a song through the night. At sunup the Girl whistled softly to Happy, and again they were in the cornfield. The dew on the corn glistened clear in the early sunbeams that sifted down the long rows. Dog and Girl were drenched with dew from the billowing blades; and now it was like walking on the bottom of a deep, green sea. The young ears of corn, with silks hanging over, were mermaids with flowing hair. There were surges of fragrance; a rising and swelling, urgent and active, more felt than seen—the wonder of growing corn.

The Selecting Office of the Memory

A good literary or artistic memory is not like a post-office that takes in everything, but like a very well-edited periodical which prints nothing that does not harmonize with its intellectual life. A well-known author gave me this piece of advice: "Take as many notes as you like, but when you write do not look at them—what you remember is what you must write, and you ought to give things exactly the degree of relative importance that they have in your memory. If you forget much it is well, it will save you beforhand the labour of erasure."

This advice would not be suitable to every author; an author who dealt much in minute facts ought to be allowed to refer to his memoranda; but from the artistic point of view in literature the advice was wise indeed. In painting, our preferences select whilst we are in the presence of nature, and our memory selects when we are away from nature. The most beautiful compositions are produced by the selecting office of the memory, which retains some features, and even greatly exaggerates them, whilst it diminishes others and often altogether omits them. An artist who blamed himself for these exaggerations and omissions would blame himself for being an artist.—From "The Intellectual Life," by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON.

A Nocturnal Reverie

In such a night, when every louder wind
Is to its distant cavern safe confined,
And only gentle Zephyr fans his wings,
And lonely Philomel, still waking, sings,
Or from some tree, framed for the owl's delight,
She, hollowing clear, directs the wanderer right,—
In such a night, when passing clouds give place,
Or thinly veil the heaven's mysterious face,
When in some river, overhung with green,
The waving moon and trembling leaves are seen,
When freshened grass now bears itself upright,
And makes cool banks to pleasing rest invite,
Whence spring the woodbine and the bramble-rose,
And where the sleepy cowslip shelter grows,
Whilst now a paler hue the foxglove takes,
Yet chequers still with red the dusky brakes,
Where scattered glowworms, — but in twilight fine,—
Shew trivial beauties, watch their hour to shine,
While Salisbury stands the test of every light,
In perfect charms and perfect beauty bright;
When odours, which declined repelling day,
Through temperate air uninterrupted stray;
When darkened groves their softest shadows wear,
And falling waters we distinctly hear;
When through the gloom more venerable shows
Some ancient fabric awful in repose;
While sunburned hills their swarthy looks conceal,
And swelling haycocks thicken up the vale;
When the loosed horse now, as his pasture leads,
Comes slowly grazing through the adjoining meads,
Whose stealing pace and lengthened shade we fear,
Till torn-up forage in his teeth we hear;
When nibbling sheep at large pursue their food,
And unmolested kine rechew the cud;
When curlews cry beneath the village-walls,
And to her straggling brood the partridge calls;
Their short-lived jubilee the creatures keep,
Which but endures, whilst tyrant man doth sleep;
When a sedate content the spirit feels,
And no fierce light disturbs, whilst it reveals;
But silent musings urge the mind to seek
Something too high for syllables to speak; . . .
In such a night let me abroad remain,
Till morning breaks and all's confused again;
Our cares, our toils, our clamours are renewed,
Our pleasures, seldom reached, again pursued.

—LADY WINCHILSEA, "Poems."

PASSERS-BY in the street pause to gaze skyward at the crowning point of the intricate mass of angles evolved by the huge skeleton structure of steel. At the apex of a new angle that has just come into being, two men are seated: one directly on top of the upright shaft, the other on the horizontal beam that bridges the opening just spanned.

Legs swinging, they appear as comfortable and serene as if seated on a park bench. Talking, even telling a story perhaps, to the watching bystanders below they seem diminutive puppets waiting for the operator to twitch the strings that will start them into action.

They are looking toward the huge derrick. Somewhere a signal is given; the engine man below throws a lever, and slowly from out the scattered mass of metal a single girder is detached. The great crane lifts it aloft, the boom turning slowly as it rises, and the girder is headed toward the seated men.

The puppet strings are pulled. One man rises, the other remains seated, both on the alert to grasp the girder as one end of it is guided toward them. When it reaches a level with the one on which they had been seated, the power below is shut off; the seated workman seizes the girder's end and warps it into alignment that will enable him to run a bolt through, connecting it with the section last linked.

They work fast; no time is wasted. Hardly is the connection made before the other worker is walking out onto the beam. With the sureness and agility of a monkey, he crawls along the end that is made fast, past the wire cable that is still holding it, and thence onto the free end of the girder, which he straddles and starts maneuvering toward a connection. This end fast, he goes back to where the boom is still connected with the girder and releases it, allowing it to swing free.

But hold! That completes the last of that line; another must be started; but how to get to the top of that next upright standing alone. Reaching up, one of the men grasps the cable of the boom, steps up onto the huge metal ball and is swept into space. Swinging like a sailor on the shrouds of a rolling ship, slowly the crane starts turning and the tiny human cargo is carried and deposited on another perpendicular shaft, where he seats himself with legs half curled around the big post and nonchalantly awaits the arrival of more girders to bolt.

Bog-Myrtle

Bog-myrtle excites my memory, whether I see it on the moorland or scent it on the wind, or whether I find no more than a sprig of it dried and pressed between the leaves of an old, musty book. . . . Break off a fragment and bruise it between the fingers, if you would inhale the perfume pervading the boggy places of the moor in time of summer. Bog-myrtle is a strange, haunting thing. It stimulates the imagination of the mountain-lover, and revivifies the imagination of him who must needs thrash out his days in dull places where he hears not the trickling burn, nor the wind in the pine trees, nor the peewit calling to the night. In the fragrance of bog-myrtle is the magic power of transporting one from the tolladay pavement.—From "A Last Voyage to St. Kilda," by ALASDAIR ALPIN MACGREGOR.

Buying Spiritual Treasure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS to those who sought material treasure through desire for it that Christ Jesus said, "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal." The spiritual treasure to which he referred is enduring, and it does not lose in value. It is as gold tried in the refiner's fire and proved to be pure and unalloyed. Christ Jesus also referred to the kingdom of heaven as "treasure hid in a field," which was found by a man who thought it of such great value that he joyfully sold all he had and bought the field, thus obtaining ownership of the treasure.

Truth is treasure of immeasurable worth. But one may ask, with Pilate, "What is truth?" Truth may be regarded as the fact about every case, circumstance, or condition. Although at times it may be hidden, seemingly obscured by the evidence of material sense, which indicates the opposite, the truth is not lost, nor does its value diminish. The material evidence may indicate discord or inharmony, but one may be sure that the truth is present as a spiritual fact, through the understanding of which the discord can be annulled. So long, however, as a treasure remains hidden, its value is not realized. It must be seen, brought forth, and appreciated, placed where it may be used, and where its value may be proved.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 342) Mrs. Eddy says: "Seek Truth, and pursue it. It should cost you something: you are willing to pay for error and receive nothing in return; but if you pay the price of Truth, you shall receive *all*." The purchase price of this treasure is painstaking, diligent mental effort; constant and joyous striving to know and to do only good; expectant, childlike trust in God, combined with the expression of Christly qualities. Only the one who seeks this treasure can pay the price of the truth. But before one may buy it the beliefs which are contrary to Truth—such as that joy and pleasure are in matter; that matter can experience or cause pain and sorrow; that it has intelligence and life; that it can give or take away real substance—all these false beliefs must be sold or given up.

The power of scientific right thought to bring reality to human comprehension was taught and proved by the Master. However, it remained for Mary Baker Eddy, through her writings, to explain, and thereby make available to everyone, in the measure of individual understanding, this spiritually mental dominion over the claims of material sense. The ability to think with spiritually reflected power, so that the real and true may be made manifest in human experience, is within reach of everyone. This spiritual thinking is sometimes called "knowing the truth." Christian Science teaches that true mental energy reflects the authority of divine Mind, and is manifested in justice, in righteousness, and in loving motives.

When the price is paid, one will "receive *all*." Therefore, the question should not be whether one can afford to put forth the effort and to pay this price, but whether one can afford not to put forth whatever effort may be required to give up one's belief in the fleeting and temporal; to eliminate from one's thinking everything contrary to God, good, and with God-given, scientific understanding strive earnestly to replace all untrue material evidence with the counter spiritual evidence or facts. One sells his possessions joyfully when he may thereby purchase something which he feels to be of greater value to him. Then, with how much greater joy should one sell—renounce—material beliefs and false trusts when he knows that thereby he can purchase the understanding of Truth which may be effectually applied in daily experience! This is indeed a priceless pearl, a treasure which moth and rust cannot destroy!

Sometimes, when harmonious results are not early realized, there may be a tendency to become discouraged. Perhaps one's efforts to obtain needful supply, or health, or some other harmonious condition appear to be fruitless. Then one may well ask oneself: Am I bringing to bear on the problem sufficient pure, consecrated understanding? Am I thinking the truth instead of its opposite? Have I paid the full sum of renunciation of error required to purchase the spiritual fact about the problem which is perplexing me? If the answer is "No," then renewed endeavor should be made, since the price of sufficient effort to reject error and accept the truth must be paid.

It may be that a greater measure of expectant faith, more persistence and courage, are needed to make up the required sum; or the coin lacking may be gratitude or joy. Every material dependence or trust, with all false concepts of joy, of supply, of harmony, must sooner or later be given up; but when this is done through knowing the truth, we shall find that the effort is well worth while and the price fair.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

At købe aandelige Skatte

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DET var til dem, der gennem Ønsket om materielle Skatte søgte disse, at Kristus Jesus sagde: "Samler eder Skatte i Himmelen, hvor hverken Møl eller Rust fortærer, og hvor Tyve ikke bryde ind og stjæle". Den aandelige Skat, som han hentyder til, er varig, og den taber ikke i Værdi. Den er som Guld, prøvet i Lutringens Ild og bevist at være rent og ublandet. Kristus Jesus hentydede ogsaa til Himmeriges Rige som "en Skat, som er skjult i en Mark", der blev fundet af Mennеske, som fandt, at den havde saa stor en Værdi, at han med Glæde solgte alt, hvad han ejede og købte Marken og erholdt saaledes Ejendomsret til Skatten.

Sandheden er en Skat af umaalelig Værdi. Men, med Pilatus kan man spørge: "Hvad er Sandhed?" Sandheden maa betragtes som Kendsgerningen i ethvert Tilfælde, enhver Omstændighed eller Tilstand. Skønt den til Tider kan synes at være skjult, tilsyneladende formørket af de materielle Sansers Vidnesbyrd, som tyder paa det modsatte, mistes Sandheden dog ikke, heller ikke forringes dens Værdi. Det materielle Vidnesbyrd kan tyde paa Disharmoni eller Uoverensstemmelse; men man kan være vis paa, at Sandheden er til Stede som en aandelig Kendsgerning, der, naar den bliver forstaaet, vil ophæve Disharmonien. Saa længe, som en Skat imidlertid forbliver skjult, er dens Værdi ikke erkendt. Den maa ses, bringes for Lyset og værdsættes, anbringes, hvor den kan anvendes, og hvor dens Værdi kan blive bevist.

I *Miscellaneous Writings* (S. 342) siger Mrs. Eddy: "Søg Sandheden og eftertragt den. Den bør koste dig noget: Du er villig til at betale for Vildfarelse og ikke faa noget til Gengæld; men hvis du betaler Prisen for Sandheden, vil du faa alt". Prisen for Erhvervelsen af denne Skat er samvittighedsfuld, flittig mental Bestræbelse; stadig og glad Stræben efter kun at kende og at gøre det gode; forventningsfuld, barnlig Tillid til Gud, tilligemed at man giver Udtryk for kristelige Egenskaber. Kun den, der søger denne Skat, kan betale Prisen for Sandheden. Men førend man kan købe denne Skat, maa de Forestillinger, der er modsat Sandheden—saa som, at der er Glæde og Nydelse i Materie; at Materie kan føle eller foraarsage Smerte og Sorg; at den har Intelligens og Liv; at den kan give virkelig Substans eller tage den bort—alle disse falske Forestillinger maa enten sælges eller gives op.

Den videnskabeligt rigtige Tankes Magt til at bringe Virkelighedsbilledet ind til den menneskelige Opfattelsesevne blev os lært og blev bevist af Mesteren. Det stod imidlertid tilbage for Mary Baker Eddy gennem sine Skrifter at forklare og derved—i Maalet af individuel Forstaaelse—at gøre dette aandelige, mentale Herredømme over de materielle Sansers Krav anvendeligt for enhver. Evnen til at tænke med aandeligt genspejlet Magt, saaledes at det virkelige og sande kan blive manifesteret i det, Mennesker oplever, er inden for enhvers Rækkeevne. Denne aandelige Tænkning kaldes undertiden "at kende Sandheden". Christian Science lærer, at sand mental Energi genspejler det guddommelige Sinds Autoritet og manifesterer sig i Retsindighed, Retfærdighed og i kærlige Bevæggrunde.

Naar Prisen er betalt, vil man "faa alt". Derfor bør Spørgsmaalet ikke være, hvorvidt man kan overkomme at opbyde den Anstrengelse og at betale denne Pris, men hvorvidt man har Raad til ikke at opbyde en hvilken som helst Anstrengelse, som kræves, for at opgive sin Tro paa det flygtige og timelige, bortelimінere fra sin Tænkning alt det, der er modsat Gud, det gode, og med Gud-given, videnskabelig Forstaaelse alvorligt stræbe at erstatte ethvert usandt materielt Vidnesbyrd med de modsatte aandelige Vidnesbyrd eller Kendsgerninger. Man sælger med Glæde sine Ejendele, naar man derved kan erhverve noget, som man føler vil være til større Værdi for En. Med hvor megen større Glæde bør man da ikke sælge—frasige sig—materielle Forestillinger og falsk Tillid, naar man ved, at man derved kan erhverve Forstaaelsen af Sandheden, som med Virkning kan anvendes i det, man dagligt oplever! Dette er i Sandhed en kostelig Perle, en Skat, som Møl og Rust ikke kan ødelægge.

Undertiden, naar harmoniske Resultater ikke hurtigt bliver til Virkelighed, kan der være en Tendens til at blive modløs. Maaske Ens Bestræbelser for at opnaa tilstrækkeligt Udkomme eller Sundhed eller en eller anden harmonisk Tilstand synes at være frugtesløse. Da kan man godt spørge sig selv: "Giver jeg tilstrækkelig ren, helliget Forstaaelse til Løsningen af dette Problem? Tænker jeg Sandheden i Stedet for det modsatte af den? Har jeg betalt hele den Sum for Opgivelsen af Vildfarelse, der kræves for at erhverve den aandelige Kendsgerning om det Problem, som forvirrer mig?" Hvis Svaret er "Nej", da maa man gøre fornyet Bestræbelse, siden Prisen—tilstrækkelig Anstrengelse for at støde Vildfarelsen fra sig og modtage Sandheden—maa betales.

Det kan være, at et større Maal af forventningsfuld Tro, mere Udholdenhed og Mod, er nødvendig for at samle den Sum, der forlanges eller, at den Mønt, der mangler, maaske er Taknemmelighed eller Glæde. Enhver materiel Afhængighed eller Tillid, med alle de falske Opfattelser af Glæde, Udkomme, Harmoni, maa før eller senere gives op, men naar dette bliver gjort ved at vide Sandheden, vil vi finde, at Anstrengelsen er den værd, og at Prisen er fair.

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Icarus

I fashion flimsy wings of song
Yet strangely fleet they are to me;
They cannot hold my body long
Or bear me to immensity.

What though I can not reach the heights
And as I fall, the bleak air stings!
I look ahead to higher flights,—
I have my wings!

—ISABEL NEILL, in *Poetry World*.

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HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

Enjoyment of 'Outdoor Months'

Comfortable Garden Living Rooms Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR thorough enjoyment of the "outdoor months" the family needs an outdoor living room. One may have a courtyard or a terrace, a roof garden with a summer house, or on the ground one may have a pergola shelter or a shaded arbor. The courtyard is particularly adapted to city surroundings, for with its walls one may usually have delightful seclusion though open to the sky.

One pleasing arrangement is to have the center of the courtyard left open, and have roofed areas near the walls or in the corners. With this plan one can also have walls around the borders of the court serve as floor for the roofed areas of the courtyard, and leave the center for lawn or a colorful flower garden.

Thatch effects give an informal countryside effect, used for roofing areas of the courtyard, and vines planted to grow over rustic trellises give very much the same rural charm.

Yet if the courtyard does not furnish suitable exposures for growing heavy vegetation, awnings are a good choice for sheltering some part of the space. And they have the distinct advantage that they can be used for the sunny hours, and then be rolled back or taken down when night comes, so one can enjoy the beauty of the sky. Huge umbrellas in gay colors add life and beauty to almost any scene and canopy style awnings may serve in the center of the yard or be attached to walls, with picturesque wrought-iron poles erected to support the corners of canvas that extend outward from the walls.

And what the courtyard may contain! It may have for special features a fountain in wall or floor, a pool, a garden gazing globe, a sundial, a patch of posies or a carpet of velvet lawn. One of the most picturesque courtyards we have ever seen had a carpet of colorful flowers in the center, divided into squares by bricked walks that led to bricked corridors, that bordered the yard, with a wide tiled roof, giving shade and shelter around the sides. The walks gave one a chance to view the garden from various angles, and such an array of flowers as there were here—marigolds and poppies in gay splashes, hollyhocks and shrubs for background and screening, and little low creeping flowers for fringes around the walks.

For a Terrace

The treatment of a terrace may be similar. One can bank walls with tall trees in pots, or have hanging baskets to trail greenery along walls. Then one may place potted flowers on copings that border the terrace or build a balustrade effect with plants set along the bricked or flagged floor. A lovely terrace we visited was curving in shape with a low wall, from which the ground sloped downward to a lower garden. And along this wall, tulips had been planted so cleverly that their heads just showed above the balustrade of the terrace, and from the lower garden these flowers stood perkily like trees silhouetted against the sky!

In making use of a cemented, bricked or flagged floor, in either terrace or courtyard, it is always attractive to leave some areas open for the actual setting of plants. In a shaded space, foliage plants are showy and such shade loving flowers as begonias add color. In the sunny spots, petunias and verbenas make pretty patterns with petals for ground cover. And on walls, there is nothing more delightful than nasturtiums trained so that their gay flowers trail downward and make wall paper designs.

Vines and climbing plants make one think immediately of the pergolas and arbors one can thus decorate. And what is lovelier than an overhead screening of rose vines or wistaria, with its graceful clusters of purple or white blossoms.

For a Pergola Type

For a pergola type of outdoor-living room, one can build a very attractive and inexpensive one by starting with a platform of plain boards. From this one may erect four posts to support overhead beams, laid as fancy dictates, with trellises for roofing or vines, or thatch made of branches and twigs. Potted plants hung from the roof beams will make a charming valance without shutting out vistas or air. And for trailing baskets or pots, thus hung, there are lovely ferns, and such plants as myrtle and the feathery asparagus sprengeri.

In choosing garden furniture, one should study the comforts offered as well as the appearance. Outdoor living rooms should be comfortable and plenty of extra cushions and pads add luxury. Thick wool rugs or Indian blankets make comfortable floor coverings also, and some of the newer styles in linoleum add to the outdoor living, both in beauty and comfort.

At night, one may want some lighting effects and nothing is prettier than softly shaded lanterns or pedestal type of lamps that are built of materials to withstand all sorts of weather. Again wrought iron fixtures may prove most popular and shades of soft toned glass will make lights mellow.

With just the right amount of light and shade, sunlight and fresh air, there are still two other features that add to the delight of an outdoor living room. These are the smell of flowers and the sound of water. So in planning one's lounging place outdoors, one should arrange the pool or fountain to give forth a little music now and then, and choose posies like mignonette and jasmine to add perfume to the air!

All Photos by Gunnar Siedenfaden-
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Right—Mr. Gunnar Siedenfaden, Botanist, Who Has Been With Danish Expeditions in East Greenland During Recent Years, Here Shown Beside the Tent Which Is His Summer Home and Laboratory. Upper Left—The Woodsia Glabella, One of the Ferns of East Greenland. Below—The Ice-Crowfoot (Ranunculus Glacialis), a Pale Pink Flower, One of the Northernmost Plants. It Grows Near the Glaciers and Inland Ice.

Greenland in Flower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

THE botanist has been busily at work in east Greenland, and, according to the specimens already found and catalogued by Mr. Gunnar Seidenfaden, who has been with the Danish expeditions during the last years, there are many interesting species.

Where the soil is frozen to a certain depth all the year round, what is known as solifluction, and the phenomena associated with it, plays an important part with the vegetation. Where the soil is moving very rapidly no vegetation is to be seen, but where the current is checked by large stones, as at Wollaston Foreland, small patches occur, on account of the stones being frozen to the underlying ice. As soon as movement decreases, and the surface becomes quiet, the plants make their appearance, but a bloom is seldom seen, for the plant seems to have enough to do to keep on the surface of the ground during the season. However, some plants have succeeded in showing that they can bloom, among these being Ranunculus glacialis (buttercup or crowfoot) a pink variety, one of the farthest north plants, growing on the edge of the glacier, with its honey sack, as if waiting for the bees to arrive, as, undoubtedly they have done some thousand years ago, when the climate of Greenland was milder. In the older records, there is no mention of snow or ice, and the fossil flora show that the greater part of the country was forest. Jacob's ladder (Polemonium) was also in flower, in a cranny of the basalt rock; heather, in several species; poppy, cerastium, dryas, carex, saxifraga, sedum and many others, about 130 in all, among them a species of potentilla, unknown to the botanist world until the summer of 1931. This was found on moving soil, but of a fertile nature.

The specimens are at present housed in the Danish Botanical Museum, but it is hoped, in the near future, to have a special Greenland museum in Copenhagen.

To Make a Bay Window Seat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE bay window, with its view of the street or garden, can be made a very interesting and comfortable place. A window seat with bookshelves beneath it is an attractive treatment. Considered in terms of the little effort and expense which the construction of such a seat entails, anyone with an empty bay window will see that it is too important to be missed. It is an especially good idea for studios and small living rooms where most of the working space is taken up, and a comfortable place to sit and read is at a premium.

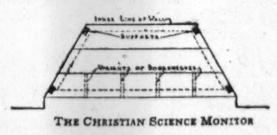
The actual construction of such a seat is simple. White pine lumber, 1 inch thick and about 10 inches wide should be used. The first thing to do is to construct the framework to hold it. This should be made from heavier lumber, two by three inches thick. Since this framework will not show in the finished seat, its strength but not its appearance is important. The essential thing is to make it both strong and independent of the rest of the window, so that it will stand up and support the weight which will come upon it.

Constructing the Frame

First, cut the pieces so that they form a framework around the entire inside of the bay (including a piece across the front to close the frame and support the front edge of the seat). Nail these pieces together, as shown in the plan, and under them insert and nail fast, at their intersections, as also shown on the plan, other pieces about twenty inches long, as supporting legs for the framework. If the bay is wide, make an extra leg to support the front edge. Now, with the framework constructed, it must be held firmly in place in the bay, and this can be accomplished by nailing the lower end of each leg into the baseboard or into the floor; and the framework itself into the trim beneath the window; or if the trim is too high to do this, into several pieces of lumber which must be fixed from the trim to the baseboard.

With this much finished, the difficult part of the construction is over. The important thing to remember is the necessity of so making the framework that it is able to bear weight of its own accord rather than to depend on separate pieces fixed to the window.

Drawing and Diagram done by Allan W. Smith for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A Seat in the Bay Window Can Be Attractive, Useful, and Easily Built.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Diagram for Bay Window Seat.

Next put in the bookshelves. These may be arranged in almost any way that one wishes, depending largely upon the size and shape of the books one wishes to keep in them. Those shown in the illustrations have five compartments, the three inner ones for books, and the outer ones, each divided by a horizontal shelf, for magazines. For the back of the shelves, wall board might be used instead of lumber, and any pieces of this which are left over should be saved to be used later to fit across the front, at each end, to cover any parts of the framework which might show here.

Molding for a Finish

The final thing to do is to cut the top boards to fit the shape of the bay, and nail them to the framework. The seat should be finished by running a narrow molding around its edge where the wood joins the wall; this will also keep small articles from slipping through. The molding to be used is the type known as the "three-quarter inch quarter-round."

The remaining details for furnishing the seat may be left largely to one's individual taste, but it is worth pointing out that one will have missed an excellent opportunity for adding a colorful and decorative touch to one's room, if, supposing, of course, that the decorative scheme allows this, colorful chintzes or those with an interesting flower pattern are not used for the window curtains or for the cushions.

The seat and bookshelves can be either varnished or painted an interesting color. If painted, a two-tone combination would be attractive. The seat and the exterior edges of the shelves should be painted with the darker tone, and the interiors of the book compartments with the lighter.

Studying Your Garden Soil

By HAYDEN S. PEARSON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS is the season to study the soil of your garden and to make plans for next year's flowers and vegetables. We have complete evidence right now as to the limitation of our soil. Some things have done well in certain locations; other flowers and crops have done poorly.

Perhaps few American garden lovers realize that they can have their soil tested. It can be done without cost by merely sending samples to the State Agricultural College of the state. That is the logical thing to do first of all if you wish to know why a certain vegetable or flower has not done well in a certain area. The report from the college will tell you what elements are lacking.

Certain flowers and vegetables demand different types of soil. As an example, for two seasons a patch of corn grew luxuriantly. It was the best looking of any corn in the neighborhood, but the ears were small, and rarely more than one to a stalk. Last season a different location was tried. The result was shorter, less luxuriant stalks, but a splendid crop. The first location was too rich soil, too much nitrogen; the second was light, gravelly loam, much lower in nitrogen content, but rich enough so that all the energy went into seed.

Too great acidity is a frequent cause of poor results, especially with flowers. A learned floriculturist once said to the writer, "Nine-tenths of all flower gardens would be lovelier if lime were applied in the very early spring and late fall, and bone meal worked around the plants during the summer."

Next to lime, the greatest lack in the average home garden is humus. Natural manures are hard to procure and expensive. Thus most gardeners use a few pounds of some chemical preparation which furnishes chemicals but no humus. The writer has reclaimed a number of gardens and lawns by the addition of humus-making material. The most practical plan, if one is far enough out to pursue it, is to find a farmer within a few miles of one's home and offer a few dollars for a load or two of manure, cow manure if possible. In the fall, the price is much lower than in the spring; work is not pressing and the farmer will be glad to earn a few dollars. The manure should be spread evenly, and partially worked into the soil with a long-tined rake or a spading fork. If you can locate a poultry farm where peat moss is used for litter, this makes a splendid fertilizer. The peat makes humus, and hen manure is very rich in chemicals. As readers of the Monitor know, the writer keeps poultry, and the peat-manure from his flock is eagerly sought by neighbors.

As a last point, I would mention that occasionally one meets a "soil puzzle." Chemically, nothing seems wrong, but some one thing just will not grow. Flowers are more capricious than vegetables in this respect. Sweet peas, asters and delphiniums are likely to give the most trouble. The only remedy is to try different locations until a suitable one is found.

Sharing 'My Garden Hobby'

Nuevo, Calif.

Dear Garden Friends:

I have enjoyed our Hobby Column and all the garden notes in the Monitor and should like to add my bit of experience.

The title "Farms Beautified Without Cost" reminded me of our little place. Six years ago we came to this little seven-acre ranch from the city. It was a dilapidated place with nothing attractive, but we knew it could be made a very livable place. We were so happy to be free and have plenty of room for our ideas.

The place was planted to apricots and olives, and the first thing necessary was to remove some of the trees. There was alfalfa in the front yard, and after uprooting that we planted our lawn, painted the house white and gradually began the transformation.

My husband and I made our fish pond and bird bath in the back yard. Back of the pond we made a cement table that will seat six, and made two wooden benches. Over the table we built a pergola of just odds and ends. On this we have enjoyed a lovely blue moon vine.

We have had many meals out in the yard and it is really a happy way to start the day—to breakfast where we can see the sun through the trees and watch the humming birds in the flowers.

Near the fish pond we have a rock garden with rocks from a near-by neighbor. A rock garden is a very interesting part of the yard.

At the north of the fish pond I made a bog garden, so the water from the pond could run into it. I find it just the place for plants loving a good damp place.

Hemerocallis thrives at the edge of it and there are many Chinese forget-me-nots in it.

Our summers are quite hot and dry and zinnias just revel in the sunshine if given fertilizer and plenty of water. I have a beautiful bed of annual scabiosa and am getting the perennial started. I have a fence covered with perennial sweet peas which make a lovely background for the flower garden. They bloom from early spring until late summer.

I am finding the perennial gypsophila is better than the annual and so easy to raise. I also have a bed of Achillea (the pearl) in the rock garden. It is a splendid filler for bouquets.

Other flowers I find easy to grow are Canterbury bells, geums, columbine, asters, statice, sweet Williams, arctotis and the tiny chrysanthemums. I must not forget the wonderful gladiolus.

In making our garden many friends have contributed and now I find one of the joys of gardening is sharing with others. One friend gave me some tiny seedling cotoneasters and now they are four feet tall and form a beautiful background for flowers planted north and south of our table. In winter they are covered with red berries.

I have found so many useful things in our Monitor garden notes that I have made a large scrapbook and am now starting to file the whole page.

I have enjoyed our Hobby Column so much, especially those letters from foreign countries. I sincerely hope this column and all the helpful garden articles will always be a part of The Christian Science Monitor.

(Mrs.) G. M. L.

* * *

Vancouver, British Columbia

Dear Fellow Gardeners;

It is with great interest that I read of other people's garden hobbies. The suggestions from other climates and surroundings are often inspiring and helpful.

I have lived for many years in the same house, the house is small but quite pretty and of a useful type around which to build a colorful old-fashioned garden such as I love. We have never had spare cash, nor strong muscles, so all that is done is the result of slow work, always patience, but the garden is truly lovely now and quite after my own heart, with still some "finishing" touches to lure me on. Are there ever "finishing" touches in a garden? If not, I guess we are not gardeners at heart. However, to quote my own case, our fairly large city lot was a field when we arrived and the "formal rose-garden" had chicken runs and various sheds on it. A young man removed all the incumbrances, taking the lumber, etc., as payment. Little by little the garden "arrived." I had a man break up the field, and I cultivated as much as I could by growing vegetables. Our garden faces due south, but we planted the west border with trees from the bush and now a large shady lawn has taken the place of that scorching vegetable patch.

I was fond of flowers but woefully ignorant also. I enjoyed outdoor work and gave very little time to reading gardening news. My experiments were amusing but as I rarely bought anything the loss was not financial. Wild things seem to love to settle in the garden. Just a broken-off twig will soon give us a huge bush; many a tree or shrub, supposedly difficult to transplant, have we brought from the woods in July or August and they are now growing in the garden.

I am enjoying a "floral" hedge, though it is in its infancy. Flowering currant predominates and the humming birds are most appreciative. The gateway to the hedge is an arch of vine maple. At one end of the hedge is a French basket willow and at the other end a lilac and a laburnum. All interspersed among the currants are cuttings of various flowering shrubs. These are growing well but of course take a little while to fill out. Given some man-power it would be quite simple to have a beautiful "bouquet" hedge in one season. It is easy to fill in a thin young hedge with tall growing annuals. The late flowering cosmos, for instance is a screen in itself. I have some lovely "balsams" which I intend to put with mine.

As I am not a buyer from catalogues I do not know official names, but, when gardeners come in they usually find plenty to interest them. I love all trees, flowers and shrubs which attract winged things and our choice truly repays us.

The orange-flowered wild honeysuckle is favorite of the humming bird; we have quite an extensive vine facing east on our veranda. I was told that it is unusual for them to grow so I have planted them beneath trees, hoping that they would climb as they do in the woods, but so far without success. Perhaps one day I shall see a bright orange flower greeting me from the top of a Douglas fir—then—another of my dreams will have come true!

(Mrs.) M. R.

Melbourne, Vic., Australia

Dear Garden Lovers:

Since its beginning I have greatly enjoyed this garden column and now feel I should do my little share, so am sitting in our winter sunshine, in Australia, writing to you all. We have a fair-sized garden front and back of the house and a good deal of it lawn. When we came here, five years ago, it had been greatly neglected. My dream garden, as yet, has always been much more wonderful than the real, so I set out to see what I could achieve.

In the front there is a plot along each side, one along the foundation of the house, and a narrow strip at the front fence. In the latter I have scarlet geraniums. When other flowers are scarce they are a lovely bit of color. One side does not get as much sun, and as flowers did not do too well, I put in shrubs, a leonotis, which is a mass of tango bloom in summer; a lilac, hawthorn, pussy willow and some cannas, these, with one or two others, give the house a cozy look.

The other side has a wattle, a yellow laburnum which is a joy to every passer-by in the spring, and a row of white agapanthus lilies. In a round center bed I put four roses and filled it in with annuals—zinnias, larkspur, delphiniums, and poppies.

Along the front under the windows I have a wide border of grape hyacinths with gladiolus, hollyhocks and foxgloves. One large hydrangea at corner. Near the porch is a tiny strip where I put something different—balsam, asters, ranunculus and cinerarias. At the back is a lovely old gum, two pears, a peach, a lemon and a mass of fragrant honeysuckle. Under the kitchen window is a sunny spot which I just fill with geraniums, any and every color, with a wide border of pinks. Right at the kitchen door a tiny plot of parsley and other green things and at the bottom of the garden a small vegetable plot where I grow tomatoes, beans, carrots and a row of artichoks. A garden is a most neighborly thing and I often give seeds and slips to strangers passing who may stop to chat while I work. By keeping a bird bath and putting out tasty crumbs every day I have a number of bird friends. I must not close without thanking our editor for allowing us to hear from garden lovers in all parts of the world.

(Miss) E. Y.

A Comfortable Home Boat

All Conveniences On a Raft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

THERE is a distinct pleasure in being able to sit on one's front porch and watch fish swim lazily by in deep blue water. Or to gaze upward at wooded hillsides stretching away to distant purple mountain ranges. This pleasure is accorded to my friend who owns a home boat.

A "house" boat, perhaps, in the strictest sense, but this floating structure is in fact a home and not a house of four walls. It has several unique features which enhance in a large measure its home-like qualities.

One of the more unusual is the fact that the boat is equipped with an electric plant and storage batteries. These are located in a small room at the rear. The plant furnishes electric lights, chills a refrigerator in the kitchen, and controls a pump to make water pressure.

It seems a strange thing indeed to walk into a room in this movable house, from the windows of which only an expanse of water in visible, and be able to switch on electric lights, or turn on the radio, as if solid land were underneath and civilization close at hand.

Casements and French Doors

Another attractive feature are the windows in this home. The living room is supplied with lovely big casement windows and French doors leading to the porch. The bedrooms have windows that slide completely back into the wall on metal tracks. This leaves a 100 per cent opening for ventilation, making the bedrooms like sleeping porches when so desired.

Closets abound, and every housewife knows the joy of this convenience. Each bedroom has its own closet, and there is a roomy linen one off the corridor. There is also one used for storage purposes, made large enough to hold extra clothing, suitcases, small trunks and boxes of many sizes and kinds.

The boat rides the water on a huge, scarcely visible raft consisting of thirty-inch cedar logs. The raft is 30 feet by 72 feet. The cedar logs give plenty of buoyancy to an otherwise heavy construction and easily bear the load intrusted to them.

Paneling

The frame of the building is made of two-by-four studding covered on the outside with sheathing and paper and shingles. The walls and ceilings inside are a delight to the beholder. They are covered with 10-inch knotty cedar boards with V edge and laid horizontally. These are treated with an oil finish, leaving the wood a soft, natural color with all the fine tracings of the grain showing, together with the swirling darker knots, yet with the whole possessing a velvety sheen.

There are five rooms in this home boat, a spacious living room, three bedrooms, a kitchen, bathroom, and around three sides are porches inclosed in neat white railings. The front porch, so called, opens off the living room, but being a movable home the front porch may be on the back or side of a new location depending on a number of things, mainly the view. It must be fun to say: I want to watch the moon come up over that dark hill like a golden ball thrown from an invisible hand, so I shall have my front porch face in that direction while we are located in this place!

Attractive Living Room

The ceiling of the living room runs up into the roof with sloping sides which show the rafters. These rafters are supported on beams made of 12-inch logs. Even the doors in the room follow out the same rustic pattern of the wood, for they are built up of battens and cross braces from the same material as the walls. It is a thoroughly livable room, centered around a stone fireplace. There are comfortable chairs, a davenport with pillows, a radio and tables of various sizes and sorts. The fireplace mantelpiece is a hewn log supported on log posts either side. The floors are straight grained hemlock, finished with shellac and varnish.

The kitchen is like that in any modern residence. In fact, if the blue waters of the lake couldn't be seen from the windows, one might consider herself in her neighbor's kitchen. Above the sink rise well-shelved cupboards with closed doors. There are generous drainboards on each side of the sink and a pretty patterned linoleum covers the floor. There is an electric refrigerator and a hot water tank. The room is well lighted with two windows as well as a glass door leading to the porch deck.

On the front porch are wide, comfortable chairs and a swing. Everywhere my friend has achieved this feeling of comfort and hospitality.

P. W.

The Old-Fashioned Hydrangea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE old-fashioned specie of hydrangea is, after all, the most decorative member of the family, and where there is a somewhat sheltered part of the garden, with good average soil, of a loamy nature, with just a little overhead shade, they are worth all attention given them. They are fastidious as regards soil and position, by never letting them grow in a bleak or exposed spot, we have found they will do well. The great beauty of the varieties of the common species lies in their eccentricity of coloring. Pink appears to be the normal color, but for some, as yet inexplicable, reason the pink coloring changes to blue, and blue reverts to pink with any number of shade gradations between the two extremes. In certain conditions, due largely to the soil, the plants will regularly come true, but when removed elsewhere may change their shade. The blue coloring seems to be induced by the presence of iron salts in the soil, but what is more difficult to explain is why blue flowers appear on the same plant, which is quite common occurrence. Where the plants regularly come pink, the blue coloring can be induced by watering the soil with a solution in which iron filings have been placed, or these are often put directly into the soil.

Any treatment of this kind should be done when the plants are in the early bud stage. It is too late to apply such measures when the flower trusses are on the point of opening. There are many charming named varieties obtainable whose names will be found in a nursery catalog, but the color as described is no guarantee that the plant will behave the same when removed to your conditions. If there is a sign of color change, the treatment suggested should be followed if the blue-flowered varieties are turning pink.

Of the hardier species, H. paniculata, a handsome shrub that will reach over 12 feet when it is allowed to grow unrestricted, is one of the most reliable for general garden planting; the grandiflora variety, where all the flowers are large and sterile and form an elegant and showy pyramid of blooms, pure white when at its best and changing to brown as the flowers age, being preferable to the type. To reach its full glory it must have a good loamy soil, rather on the rich side, and some shade. Like the varieties of H. hortensis, it is a splendid ornamental shrub for woodland planting, and for massing in the shrub border, as well as for filling a large bed in a stretch of lawn, where it benefits from a background of evergreens to throw up the beauty of its enormous flower heads. Not only is it valuable for its splendor of bloom, but also for its time of flowering, August and September, when other shrubs have left off. It responds to careful pruning and the shoots should be cut back to the old wood in spring before the growth begins, and after the season's growth is partly developed some of the weaker shoots should be encouraged to form big flower heads. The plants will also be benefited by a rich soil; put this around the roots in spring. Pruning should never be too severe.

Tubs planted with hydrangeas look well at the side of a garden pool.

Instead of hand sprinkling, a nozzle jack may be used to fasten the nozzle of the garden hose in almost any desired position.

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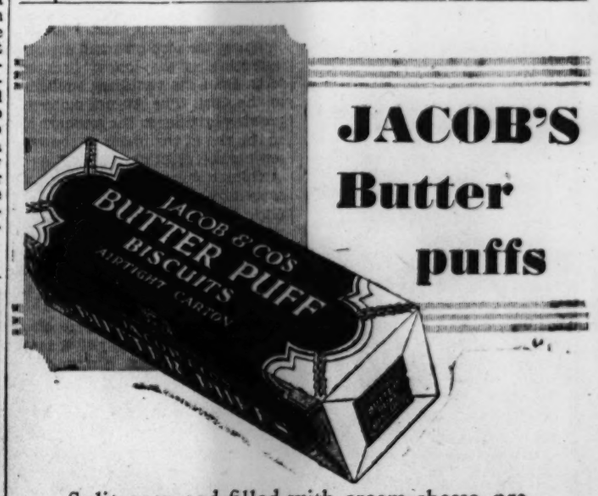

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WOMEN VOTERS IN SPAIN EXCEED MALE ELECTORS

Of the Former There Are 6,671,000; and the Latter 6,193,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Women voters exceed men by more than 500,000, according to the new electoral census which has just been prepared and the results of which are causing anxious thought among politicians and sociologists.

The figures show that for 6,193,000 male voters, there are 6,671,000 women voters on the electoral lists, giving the impression that from being the country in which women had a lower standing than in most, Spain is liable to become a matriarchy.

It is in the capitals where the preponderance of women is the heaviest, in Madrid the excess of female voters amounting to 15.68 per cent and in Bacelona to 10.08.

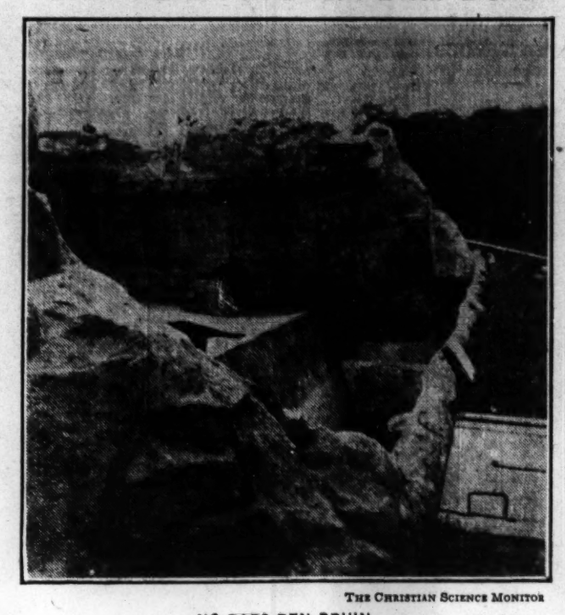
Granted the vote by the Constitution, women have not yet the legal use of this right. An electoral law must first be passed and it is hinted that in this measure, women will be conceded the vote only after a period of years—though undoubtedly such a restriction would provoke great protest and be qualified as showing contempt for the Constitution.

Politicians are nervous at the prospect of the sudden throwing into the political machine of 6,671,000 new votes—and feminine votes at that. For the Spanish woman, despite her many excellent qualities, is usually deficiently educated.

In these circumstances, there might be expected a wave of intense political effort to reach the women of the country and to educate them up to the exercise of their newly-acquired privileges. This is not being done to any widespread extent. The principal activity being carried on is by the Roman Catholic Popular Action Party, which has a strong basis, in that the Catholic traditions of the women of Spain are easily invoked to carry on a campaign against the anti-clerical policy of the present Government. Even so the figures issued by the feminine section of the party show only 6000 members in Madrid, not an excessive number in a town of 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Those who most fear the vote are the parties of the Republican center, composed to a considerable extent of the "intellectual" elements, many of whom appear to be of the opinion that the female members of their families will vote for the Roman Catholic candidates.

'Thar's B'ars in Them Thar Dens'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO BARS PEN BRUIN

This Idea in Exhibiting Animals Enables People to Get a Good View and Gives Beasts Certain Freedom.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A novel method of exhibiting the bears in the Oak Summit Zoo here has been made possible through the use of a moat construction in place of the usual obstruction of iron bars or fencing. This plan, which has been worked out by Mr. Gilmore Haynie of the local park commission, is attracting zoo authorities from many states as well as from other countries.

New Perils in New Diplomacy

★ ★ ★

Political Conformity Notion Held Menace Democracy Can Link With Dictatorships

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

PARIS—A French newspaper, discussing the relations of France with Italy and with Germany, makes this remark: "Despite our desire for international understanding, it is certain we have not been able to take the same attitude toward the Italy of Mussolini as we should have taken toward a more liberal Italy. It is natural that we should not have the same sentiments for the Germany of Hitler and of Von Schleicher as we might have had for the Germany of Loebe and of Stresemann."

This confession is illuminating. Doubtless countries have always been influenced in their relations with other countries by similarity or dissimilarity of régime, but at least the old diplomatists took a more realistic view. They acted on the assumption that the political beliefs and the internal government of another country did not concern them—or, at any rate, that these things should only be considered from the viewpoint of their possible diplomatic utility. The problem was whether, diplomatically speaking, it was advisable to have special links, say, between France and Russia; and if the question was answered in the affirmative, it was of no importance that Russia should be Tsarist and France Republican.

But now, with the growth of popular control of diplomacy, there is developing a somewhat dangerous doctrine. Not only must countries refrain from special friendships if one of them is democratic and the other autocratic, but they must, according to this new doctrine, definitely postulate an antagonism based on the diversity of their methods of government.

The admission of the Paris newspaper—which happens to be liberal—is the more significant in that it takes these antagonisms for granted. It does not argue about them. It assumes that everybody must be in agreement. And, in fact, it would seem that a very large number of people really think that some degree of conformity in political customs is a necessary foundation for diplomatic rapprochements.

Now this is an utterly fallacious idea. If Europe is to wait for uniformity in government then it will never be at peace. Broadly, one country should ignore the political régime of another, unless that political régime directly affects its own interests. It has usually been so in the past, and it would be a change for the worse if countries refused to be friends on the ground that they would not have chosen each other's rules. Doubtless France would not have chosen Mussolini, nor Italy have chosen Herriot; but then they were not asked, and it was not their business. Just as they claim the right to choose their own chiefs, so they must accord that right to other countries.

Any interference, even in the shape of expressed disapproval, is mischievous and denotes an intolerance which, condemned in the religious sphere, is now being transferred to the political sphere. The outlook for the world would be poor indeed if every country tried to take a hand in the selection of its neighbors' chancellors and prime ministers.

It is to be observed that this false and unfortunate attitude is generally to be found in men who profess liberal tendencies, or, to employ the European term, in men of the Left. They are, curiously enough, professed pacifists; but they are ready to push this ideological strife very far.

It has been well pointed out that the men of the Left in Italy, for example, have by no means been pro-French. During the nineteenth century France had no more violent adversary in Italy than Crispi—a typical man of the Left. More recently, Nitti, the Radical Prime Minister of Italy, was regarded as anti-French. In short, there is no reason whatever, from a national viewpoint, for preferring men of the Left to men of the Right.

As for Germany, it is certain that Stresemann, who genuinely strove for a rapprochement with France, was a man of the Center-Right. He was even in close relations with the Crown Prince. On the other hand, Loebe, the former Socialist President of the Reichstag, was always an ardent partisan of the Anschluss.

These political distinctions in international affairs are altogether wrong. Countries must accept each other as they are. The Nationalism of von Schleicher, the Fascism of Mussolini, and even the Communism of Stalin, concern only their countrymen. Democratic diplomacy would greatly gain, and the peace of Europe would be forwarded, if Germany, Italy, France, and Russia, were taken for what they are, and not criticized for their internal politics.

Advertising on Sporting Periods

★ ★ ★

Sales 'Plug' Supported Football Radiocasts Sought by College Coach, Is Questionable Idea

★ ★ ★

By VOLNEY D. HURD

AN AMAZING lack of knowledge is often shown in public pronouncements regarding radio broadcasting, despite the fact that the United States' system is under constant fire, and is, therefore, well spotlighted. For instance, there is a story of a few days ago in which the athletic director of a middle-western university, talking at a summer coaching school, states that radio stations must pay for the privilege of broadcasting the big football games this year.

The question of broadcasting public events for which admission is charged has been very much to the fore since the American system of commercialized radio has been so evidently successful from a monetary viewpoint. Applying this to football, this athletic director makes the statement that the radio stations get big money for football programs.

We are not entirely acquainted with the middle-western football broadcasting practice, but in no games broadcast in the East have we ever heard commercial credits being handled. Practically all these games are given as sustaining features of the broadcasting networks.

Such sustaining features might be likened to circulation-getting articles in a newspaper or magazine, designed to create sufficient interest, even though they cost a lot, to bring new readers into the fold. With the extensive wire networks now used for big football broadcasts, plus the station time of at least two hours or more given to such games, the American radio system is spending a great deal of money for its football on which no direct return can be traced.

This being the case, it is difficult to understand how the colleges can expect the broadcasters to pay for the "privilege" of broadcasting college football games. The argument is used that the radio keeps people away from the games, reducing the box office income, and that this difference should, therefore, be made up by the broadcasters. The fact is in most big games today the great difficulty is in getting a ticket, even at ridiculous prices. The vast thousands who have tried to get into football games in the past few years, and were unable to do so due to lack of accommodations, will receive this plea on the part of college authorities with amazement, if not incredulity.

Keeping one's eye on the immediate income with too great a diligence oftentimes results in a reduction of that income. Thus in trying to check a possible loss of income by preventing broadcasting of football games, the college authorities are very likely to suffer a financial loss due to less interest on the part of the public.

It was not until the broadcasting of football began to be the tremendous event that it is today that these overcrowded conditions in football stadiums were so noticeable.

All the vast interest, the newspaper publicity, and the tying-up of several hundred of the country's largest broadcasting stations on Saturday afternoons during the fall season focuses public attention on football to a degree that must result in much greater public football interest, which in turn must better attendance at the games. This is patent since in the last analysis a football game is a thing of action, and no matter how well described, it must be seen in order to get anywhere near the maximum amount of enjoyment.

Perhaps a somewhat parallel condition can be seen in the radio set manufacturing industry. During the days when thousands of people were building their own radio sets the public interest in this subject was tremendous, sales were constantly increasing, and radio shows were so heavily attended that to even see much became a problem.

Then the set manufacturers began to see themselves losing sales because some people built their own receivers, so they started a campaign to eliminate the home-built set from the market. Pressure was brought to bear upon magazines and newspapers in which sets were advertised, and which were discouraged from publishing "building your own set" material under penalty of loss of advertising copy. The campaign was carried out in many other ways and was a success. Radio set building was almost entirely stopped.

Accompanying this, however, was much less interest on the part of the public in radio because it no longer was a subject of either concentration or conversation. The result was a marked falling off in interest and the immediate stopping of the normal increases in radio set sales. What the manufacturers had failed to realize was that for every set that was built at home, they had an enthusiastic "plugger" for radio who probably effected the sale of 20 manufactured sets among his friends.

While this is not exactly too good a parallel to be used in depicting the football picture, it does indicate the question of public interest and enthusiasm which must be weighed in considering ultimate markets.

The market for football games, if we may use that phrase, has been especially well built up through radio broadcasting. To attempt to charge the broadcasters for it will result in one of two things: either the broadcasters will refuse to pay and devote their facilities to some other purpose, or they will sell some commercial sponsors the game as a feature.

The unhappy results of attempting to use a public sporting event as a carrier for spreading advertising propaganda was never more effectively shown than in the recent boxing event which a large network had sponsored by a commercial concern. We have never heard such widespread criticism as resulted from that effort. Somehow or other, sporting events just don't tie in at all with commercial advertising. Attempts to use such activities for commercial program material have invariably been unsatisfactory.

It will be interesting to see just how far this football coach's idea will go during the coming football season. It is unfortunate that his entire conclusion is based on the erroneous idea that broadcasters have been making money out of football games. Being wrong in the premise, the carrying out of his conclusion is likely to be just as erroneous.

REICH'S RETURN TO 'KAISERDOM' CALLED POSITIVE

Monarchists of Central Europe Only Not Sure of New Emperor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Restoration of the "Kaiserdom" in Germany is considered by monarchists of Hungary and Austria to be a foregone conclusion. Whatever may happen in party politics in Germany, the restoration of a Kaiserdom is only a matter of a very short time, they aver. All they seem uncertain about is the person of the new emperor.

Restoration of the monarchy in Germany is a question for the German people, and in the end, they, or a section of them, will decide the matter. But to many of these monarchists it appears otherwise, and evidence is not lacking to prove that they are doing their utmost to urge the claims of their own candidate.

This is not the German Crown Prince. It is the Bavarian Crown Prince, Rupprecht; and in many quarters it is held that the ex-Empress Zita, wife of the Austrian Emperor Charles VI and mother of Otto Hapsburg, the direct heir to the Austro-Hungarian thrones, not only sponsors his claims enthusiastically, but has even gone as far as to refuse to meet a representative whom the German Crown Prince sent recently to her castle at Steenockerzeel, in Belgium.

The ex-Empress is represented as thinking the accession of a Roman Catholic prince of the Wittelsbach line (Rupprecht) would be significant progress toward the crowning of her own son, Otto, either as King of Hungary or even as monarch of a united post-war Austria-Hungary.

Despite the fact that in Hungary itself there is no evidence that even the monarchists themselves are united in their desire to welcome Otto, some monarchists are hesitating between him and a king by free election, and the majority is convinced that until the present economic crisis is overcome, such a question as the restoration of the monarchy—even in "the kingdom without a king," as this state is so often described—must take second place.

In all this issue little is heard regarding the opinion of those who will be most affected by such a change—the people themselves. The majority of the population is indifferent to the whole issue. It is crying for markets for its wheat, its flour and its cattle, not for a crown.

The Hungarians are aristocratic rather than monarchist, and never were pro-Hapsburg. If a sudden restoration were brought about, it would only be through the magnate class—a section of the population, small in number but of great wealth and enjoying exceptional powers, because of the anomalies of the present Hungarian political system.

New Observatory Planned for Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Plans for the new David Dunlap Observatory to be erected at Richmond Hill were recently made public. The telescope, which will be the second largest in the world, was ordered more than two years ago from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Its construction is now well under way. When it was ordered, the estimated time for its completion was three years, but the figuring of the mirror may take longer than that. A concave mirror will be used to collect the rays of light from a star, instead of a lens. The mirror will have a 74-inch clear aperture, and is to be made from a disc 76 inches in thickness. The mirror weighs 5000 pounds.

There are to be two chief buildings, and work on the administration building is to be started at once, it has been announced by officials of the University of Toronto. The circular building, which will house the telescope, will be 61 feet in diameter. The building will be on a circular platform, 800 feet above sea-level.

The 19-inch reflecting telescope made at the University of Toronto will be mounted in one of the domes of the administration building, and in the other are to be three astronomical cameras on a single mounting. In the central dome, it is hoped to mount a 10-inch telescope for observation of planets, comets, occultations and double stars.

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In path of total eclipse Aug. 31

Kansas City, Mo.

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SUITES $8 to $15
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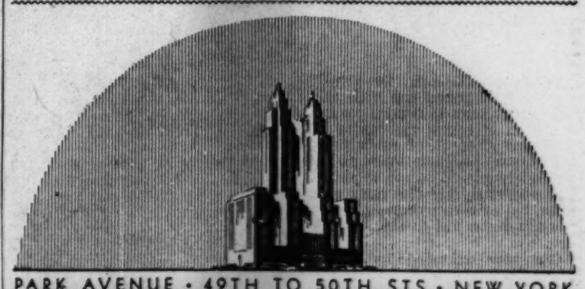
The Managers are very pleased to receive enquiries through The Christian Science Monitor.

New York City



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Berengaria Sept. 8
Mauretania " 14
Aquitania " 21
Carinthia Aug. 26
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Hotel Warwick management and cuisine
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Mr. B. J. O'DONNELL, Resident Manager

FUNDS ANSWER APPEAL

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Response from the middle West and the South to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's appeal last week for campaign funds was evidenced yesterday by approximately 1000 letters containing contributions.

MIXED PRICE CHANGES IN STOCK MARKET

Movement Is Very Erratic in Moderately Active Trading

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—The stock market found it a little easier to advance than to decline today, in a session of mixed movements.

Midday strength of rubbers, coppers, motors and accessories and oils was interrupted by a sag in some of the leaders during the early afternoon, but rails came forward to bolster the entire list in the late trading.

Goodyear extended its gain to more than 5 points. Eastern rails were strong, with gains of 2 to 5 in New York Central, Delaware & Hudson, Lehigh, and Lackawanna. United States Steel and American Telephone were up fractions.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 3,200,000 shares.

Commission house advices indicated a feeling that the approach of the Labor Day holiday week-end might prompt considerable profit-taking, and that evidently tended to make traders cautious. Another factor was the continued indifferent performance of bonds, which have been lagging for several sessions.

In both stocks and bonds, the railroad issues appear to have been adversely affected by the July operating statements. A tabulation of the first 62 reports for July shows that gross was off about 36½ per cent from last year, while June had been off 33 per cent. Nevertheless, friends of the carrier issues felt that the August reports would be somewhat more favorable, and hoped for marked improvement in the later months of the year.

In connection with the buying of the motor and accessory stocks, some automobile concerns have reported a little pickup in sales in August, from the extremely low levels of July. Most Wall Street observers, however, have not expected much of a revival in the motor industry before October, although the Ford plants are slated to resume Sept. 6.

Coppers were helped by a slight firming of the domestic metal price, up ⅛ cent to 5⅝. Lead prices were advanced 1-10 cent to 3 6-10, up about half a cent in a fortnight.

Wool was a strong spot in the commodities, wool top futures rising about 5 cents a pound, the sharpest advance since trading was started in New York in May of last year.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Steady; coppers extend recent gains.

Bonds: Irregular; rails easy.

Curb: Irregular; mining issues rise.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; sterling firms.

Cotton: Lower; weak Liverpool cables; local and New Orleans selling.

Sugar: Steady; Cuban support.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; easier technical position; weakness cotton

Corn: Easy; larger country sales; forecast rains all states.

Cattle: Steady to lower.

Hogs: Active and weak to lower.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1932	1931
July gross	$9,669,343	$12,183,395
Net oper inc	859,708	1,733,232
7 mos gross	67,714,642	84,493,732
Net oper inc	6,111,587	8,539,591

SEABOARD AIR LINE

	1932	1931
July gross	$1,858,317	$3,051,175
Net op inc	*303,517	79,691
7 mos gross	19,236,547	27,671,247
Net op inc	352,277	2,363,505

*Deficit.

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

	1932	1931
July gross	$170,963	$279,061
Net oper inc	40,454	92,598
7 mos gross	1,266,123	1,771,020
Net oper inc	163,762	405,512

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

	1932	1931
July gross	$582,480	$907,161
Net oper def	83,751	18,989
7 mos gross	4,605,231	6,779,358
Net oper def	418,836	*174,401

*Income.

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN

	1932	1931
July gross	$232,430	$331,889
Net oper def	35,839	*12,904
7 mos gross	1,636,417	2,483,662
Net op def	147,922	*13,551

*Income.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA

	1932	1931
July gross	$828,371	$1,620,221
Net oper def	135,059	*156,360
7 mos gross	6,947,834	10,737,085
Net oper def	246,422	*1,203,419

*Income.

MOBILE & OHIO

	1932	1931
July gross	$560,883	$824,099
Net oper def	117,164	17,981
7 mos gross	4,606,234	6,338,037
Net oper def	461,298	*20,318

*Income

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

	1932	1931
July gross	$1,080,696	$1,904,463
Net op def	191,884	*275,684
7 mos gross	8,849,810	11,696,670
Net op inc	358,894	1,507,376

*Income.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

	1932	1931
July gross	$822,225	$1,307,439
Net oper inc	38,595	45,629
7 mos gross	6,714,207	9,488,186
Net oper inc	139,654	533,720

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug.30	WkAgo	YearAgo
Wheat, No. 2 red	$ .72½	$ .67⅞	$ .62¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.47½	.46	.59¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.28⅝	.27¾	.33
Flour	4.30	4.20	4.15
Beef, family	13.87½	13.87½	12.75
Pork	19.75	19.75	21.00
Lard	.0605	.0590	.0785
Cotton, mid up	.0905	.0780	.0705
Zinc	.0282½	.0275	.0380
Iron	13.84	13.84	16.76
Steel bill Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05⅝	.05½	.07½
Tin	.2450	.2287	.2700
Rubber	.04½	.03⅝	.0500
Sugar	.0425	.0425	.0460
Lead	.0345	.0325	.0440
Print cloth	.03¼	.02¾	.0287½

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC BONDS

Chase Harris Forbes Corporation, Halsey, Stuart & Co., and the N. W. Harris Company announce that they have received formal permission by the Pennsylvania Securities Commission for the sale in Pennsylvania of Pennsylvania Electric Company first and refunding mortgage gold bonds series H 5s due 1962.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug.30	Last Aug.29
3	⅝	..	Abitibi Pow & P	1400	3⅝	2½	2¾	2½
94	1⅝	..	Abitibi pf	1100	8¼	9	8¼	8¾
71⅛	3⅛	..	Adams Express	2600	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞
70	22	..	Adams Millis	500	26	18½	18¾	20⅝
13	9½	..	Addressograph	300	12¾	12	12	12
16⅛	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1300	9⅛	9¾	9¼	9⅜
60⅛	50⅞	4½‡	Air Reduction	800	61⅛	58½	58½	60½
2½	⅛	..	Airway Elec App	400	2	2	2	2
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	400	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
3⅛	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	1400	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
7⅞	⅜	..	Alleghany pf ww	200	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7¼
6¼	⅜	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	..
7⅜	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	7	6½	6½	7⅜
87½	42½	6	Allied Chem	7100	84¾	81¼	82	83½
13¾	4	..	Allis Chalmers	2700	13¼	12¾	12¾	13¼
10	4½	..	Alpha Port Cem	300	9	9	9	9
26½	12	2	Amerada	700	20	20	20	20
20½	8	..	Am Bank Note	500	20¼	19½	20¼	20
47	28	2	Am Bank Note pf	100	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	..
2⅞	¼	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
16⅜	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
73⅞	29⅜	5	Am Can	7400	58⅛	55⅜	55⅝	58⅛
15½	3½	..	Am Car &Fdy	3700	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	14½
50	16	7	Am Car Fy pf	850	49	45¼	45¼	49
6	1⅞	..	Am Chain	200	6	6	6	..
37⅜	18	3‡	Am Chicle	700	37¼	36	36	37¼
20¾	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1800	19¾	18⅜	19	19
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
14⅞	2	..	Am & For Poow	6000	14⅜	13½	13½	14⅜
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	1400	26	25	26	26
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	300	31	28¾	28¾	31½
21¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	19½	19	19⅜	20⅜
6½	3	1	Am Hawaiian	300	6½	6	6	6
18⅝	4⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	18¾	17½	18	16¾
21⅝	7⅜	2	Am Ice	1100	17¾	10½	10½	10½
10½	2¼	..	Am International	500	9⅞	9½	9½	9⅞
¾	⅛	..	Am La France	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
4¼	1	..	Am La Fr pf	100	4¼	4	4	..
15⅛	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	500	14½	14	14⅜	14¼
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	500	9¼	8	8⅞	8¼
38⅜	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	100	28	22	22	28¼
16⅞	3	..	Am Power & Lt	8900	16	14¾	14¾	15⅞
58	15½	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	52½	50¾	51⅜	51⅞
10½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	18600	9½	8⅞	9	9⅜
16⅜	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1500	15½	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	100	25½	25½	25½	25⅞
22	⅜	..	Am Seating	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	1700	½	½	½	½
24	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4600	23⅞	22¾	23	22¾
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	300	60	60	60	58½
12⅞	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	12	12	12	12⅜
34¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	32⅜	32	32	31½
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	12100	117⅛	113¾	113⅝	116⅜
70	10½	..	Am Type F pf	10	48	48	48	45
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	9700	30¾	29½	29⅝	30¼
31	11	2	Am W&E ct	1200	27½	26⅜	27	26⅞
8½	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	3400	8¼	7¼	8¼	8¼
35⅜	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	1700	36¼	33½	34¾	34¼
2¼	⅛	..	Am Writ Pap ct	1600	2¼	1½	1½	2¼
8	2	..	Am Writ Pap pf	40	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
6	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	900	6	5	5⅝	5¼
35	10	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	35	35	35	35
14¾	3	..	Anaconda Cop	7800	14⅜	13¼	14	13¾
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	8100	12⅝	12⅜	12½	12¾
14½	7	1	Archer Daniels	400	15	14½	15	14½
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	61	61	61	61
2½	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	300	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
1⅞	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
15¼	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	400	15¼	15	15	15¼
3⅝	1	..	Arnold Constable	1100	3⅜	2⅞	3⅜	3⅜
5¼	2½	..	Artloom Corp	10	4	4	4	3
2⅜	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	700	2½	2½	2½	2½
10⅜	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	9	9	9	9½
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	5700	56⅜	53½	53⅞	55
86	35	5	Atchison pf	600	70¾	70⅜	70¾	71
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	36⅞	36	36	36¼
15½	6¼	..	Atl Gulf& WI pf	300	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
20	8¾	1	Atl Refining	7690	19¾	18⅜	19	18¾
25½	7½	..	Atlas Powder	600	16½	16	16	16⅞
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	17400	68¾	63¼	63⅝	67¼
5⅛	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	700	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾

—B—

11⅞	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1400	11⅞	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
25	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	60	33½	32½	32½	33
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2100	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	16
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	23¾	22½	22½	23½
20	10	6½	Barker Bros pf	80	16	15	15	16
6¾	3¾	..	Barnsdall A	4100	6½	6	6⅜	6½
45	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	3600	20	18½	18½	21⅛
7	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	700	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞	5⅞
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	11700	12⅜	11	11¼	11½
24⅞	3	..	Best & Co	1600	16⅞	15¼	16¼	16½
24⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	9400	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜	22
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1600	56¾	54½	55	57
9⅞	3⅜	..	Blaw Knox	200	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	10
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	4500	18	17	17	17
18⅝	4⅞	..	Borden	7500	32⅛	31⅛	31½	32
12⅛	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	5000	11¼	9⅞	10⅜	9⅝
11⅜	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	2500	8¾	8	8½	8⅜
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	1200	26¼	24¼	24¼	26½
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	62½	62	62	62¼
48	23¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	47	47	47	45⅞
69½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	20	08	1⅛	81	81
119½	100	7	Brown She pf	300	100¼	0	100¼	100¼
2⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	10000	1⅞	1	1⅞	1⅞
8⅛	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1000	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼
23¼	⅛	..	Budd Mfg	1000	3⅞	3¼	3¼	3⅜
4½	⅜	..	Budd Wheel	500	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
1¾	1	..	Burns Bros A cts	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
13⅛	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	4500	13	12	12⅜	12¼
85	12½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	50	50	50	48
1½	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1½	1½	1½	1¼
1¼	⅛	..	Butte & Superior	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4⅞	⅜	..	Butterick	1000	3¾	3¾	3¾	4¾
19	7	..	Byers	7500	17½	17	17	17½
61	35¼	7	Byers pf	30	58	57½	57½	53

—C—

12⅜	4¼	..	Calif Packing	2000	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
1	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	1000	¾	⅝	¾	¾
9	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	3500	9	8⅜	8⅜	8½
6½	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	2500	6½	5½	6	5½
14¼	6	1.20	Canada Dry	1200	12¾	12½	12½	12¾
20⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	4000	17¼	16⅛	17	16⅝
21½	10⅜	1	Cannon Mills	200	21¾	21½	21¾	21
8	2¼	..	Capital Admin	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
66	16¾	..	Case Thresh pf	7500	60½	57⅜	57⅝	60¾
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	10	69	69	69	67⅝
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2500	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
5⅞	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	800	6½	5	6	5
3⅜	⅝	..	Celotex Co	200	2½	2½	2⅝	2⅝
12¼	⅝	..	Celotex ct	500	1⅞	1¼	1⅜	1⅞
19⅛	8¾	1½	Central Aguirre	1000	18¾	18½	18½	..
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	1200	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
15	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	4000	14½	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
3⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	300	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
20¾	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	13500	18⅞	17¾	18¼	18⅛
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	9000	27¾	26	26⅝	27
5	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	4	4	4	4
5¼	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	3500	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	4000	12¾	11¾	12¼	12
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	7500	4¼	3¾	4¼	4⅛
8	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2500	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	1500	13	11¾	12½	12⅜
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	22	22	22	..
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2500	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4¾
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1000	8¾	8⅞	8	8¼
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	800	11½	10⅞	11½	11½
24½	2	..	Chi2RI&P 6%	200	15	15	15	..
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	12	12	12	12
10¼	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	500	10¼	10	10	10
7½	1½	..	Childs Company	200	3	4¾	4¾	5
17⅜	5	1	Chrysler	25000	17⅜	15⅞	16¼	16
28½	11⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	1000	15¾	15½	15½	15¾
68	50	6½	City Ice ⅝ F pf	10	56	56	56	56
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores	200	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1½
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm P	4000	18	17⅝	17⅝	18⅛
95	65	6	Colg-Palm P pf	800	86	85¾	85¾	86
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	30	8¾	8	8	7⅞
12⅜	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	11	10¾	10¾	11
19¾	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	9000	18⅞	18¼	18¼	19
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	2500	34¼	33¼	33½	33½
14⅝	4¼	..	Columbia Pic-vtc	500	14	13	13¾	14¼
11	3⅜	.50	Comm Credit	1500	6	5⅞	6	6
73	40	6½	Com Cred 1pf	10	70	70	70	..
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	1000	23⅜	23½	23½	23¼
10⅝	4½	.60	Comm Solvents	40	10⅜	9⅝	9⅞	10
5⅞	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	10000	5⅛	5	5	5
68½	22⅞	6	Comwlth & Sthpf	700	67	67	67	68
11½	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	1000	6¾	6½	6½	6½
9	4	..	Consol Oil	4000	8¾	8⅛	8½	8¾
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	5200	62⅞	61⅛	61½	62½
95⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	500	94½	94½	94½	94⅞
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	3500	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
11½	2⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	6	6	6	6½
1½	¼	..	Consol Textile	5000	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
2½	⅜	..	Container A	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
1¼	¼	..	Container B	500	1	⅞	1	1
7¾	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	1400	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	1½
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	2000	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	200	44	44	44	45
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	7100	34	33¼	33½	33¾
6⅝	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	900	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	5½
25¼	6¼	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	22¼	20½	21½	22¼
13¼	⅝	..	Cont Motors	2700	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
9	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	7100	9	8¼	8⅝	8½
49¾	24¾	3	Corn Products	1400	48¼	46¼	47⅞	47⅝
51⅜	11½	..	Coty	1700	51⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
23	13½	2‡	Cream of Wheat	2700	21	20¼	20¾	21¼
26⅝	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	200	26	25½	26	25¼
15⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	200	11¼	11	11	11¼
3	⅛	..	Crown Zellerback	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	19¾
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	210	38	35	35¼	38⅞
2½	½	..	Cuba Co	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
3⅜	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	900	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	3
25	3	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	25	24	25	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	32	32	32	32½
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	400	71⅞	17⅜	17⅞	17½
2¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	2100	2¼	2	2	2¼
3⅞	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1800	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜
11	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	700	11	10¼	11	10

—D—

6¾	1	..	Davison Chem	2700	6¾	5⅞	6½	5¼
7⅝	4	.60	Davega St	1400	7⅛	⅞	7	6⅞
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
89½	32	6	Del & Hudson	9100	85½	80	83¾	81¼
38⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	12100	38⅞	32	35½	32¾
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	200	89	89	89	91
18	12	1	Diamond Match	500	18	18	18	17⅛
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	1400	11¼	10¾	11¼	11
18	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	1000	16⅜	16⅛	16½	16⅞
13⅞	5	1	Douglas A	700	9⅞	9½	9¾	9⅞
23	5	..	Dresser A	300	11¾	10⅞	11¾	11
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	21200	41	39	39¾	40⅜
105	80¾	6	du Pont deb	200	103	102½	103	103

—E—

5¼	1	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	4	3½	3½	4
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	700	58¼	57½	57½	58
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	4700	8	7⅛	7¾	7¼
4	1¼	..	Eitington Schild	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	9000	22½	20	20⅝	20⅝
100¼	61	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	87	87	87	..
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	2100	2	1¾	2	1¾
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	20100	3½	3	3	3½
15¾	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	21200	15¼	14½	14½	15⅜
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	62	50	61½	52
55½	8⅞	6	El Pwr& 6% pf	400	46½	43	43¾	46½
33¼	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	1400	30¾	28⅞	30⅜	29⅜
⅜	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	670	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
36⅜	16	3	Endicott Johnson	1400	32⅝	32½	32½	32⅞
25	4	1	Engineers Pub S	700	17	16⅝	16½	16
61¾	25	6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	54	54	54	..
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	48	47	47	1¼47⅛
19	12	1½	Equitable Off Big	200	18½	18	18½	..
10⅞	2	..	Erie RR	200	10⅜	9¼	9½	10
15⅞	2⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	1000	13	11½	12½	13⅜
10½	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	9⅜	9	9	..
7¼	2	2	Eureka Vacuum	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
2¼	½	..	Evans Products	200	2	1⅝	1⅝	2

—F—

4½	1	..	Fairbanks pf ct	40	4½	4⅜	4½	..
6⅜	2¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	6	6	6	6
47¾	19½	..	Fairbanks M pf	50	25	22½	23½	..
1⅜	½	..	Fashion Park	400	1½	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
7⅞	1½	..	Fashion Park pf	30	6½	5¼	5¼	6¼
14⅜	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	300	14¾	14	14½	14⅝
22	9⅛	1½‡	Fed Lt& Trac	400	17	16½	16½	17½
2⅜	½	..	Fed Screw W	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10⅝	3	..	Fed Water Serv	700	8¾	6¼	6½	8⅞
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1700	21½	20½	21½	22
18⅞	10¼	1	Firestone T&R	4700	18⅞	15¾	17	16¼
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	400	68	65	66	68

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug.30	Last Aug.29
83	35	2½	First Nat Stores	1700	80	48½	49½	50

COTTON CLOTHS SHOW FURTHER PRICE ADVANCE

Demand Disposes of Old Stock—Industry in Strong Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. Aug. 30—The price of raw cotton has advanced so fast since the publication of the Government report on Aug. 8 that the manufacturers of coarse yarn cotton goods have had difficulty in keeping pace with it.

The rising prices so stimulated the demand that the mills were enabled to dispose of all of their burdensome stocks, and put the industry in the strongest statistical position it has been in since statistics have been published.

Last week business continued at slightly reduced momentum for the first two days, but as cotton began to advance again the demand increased, and rolled up a volume of sales equal to or better than any week this year. Preliminary reports indicate that sales during August have been enormous, and in some constructions about 300 per cent of production.

It is pointed out by many mills that in spite of the sharp advance in cloth prices the manufacturing margin is still inadequate to provide a legitimate profit.

Enthusiasm has spread from the coarse goods division to all other sections of the market. The colored yarn goods, finished goods, such as sheetings, sheets and pillow cases, toweling, bedspreads and unbleached goods all report increasing sales at newly advanced prices. The fine and fancy goods which have been dormant for a long time revived and sold a much larger volume of fine cotton goods than for many weeks.

In the print cloth division trading was lively all week but during the last few days it was actually wild and irregular. Mills made a few sales at each step in the advance and then withdrew to figure on a new price to fit the advancing cost of cotton. At one time second hand sellers were getting a higher price than first hands on the same construction at the same time. The week ended with a rush of business at the highest prices of the year.

The 39-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s rose during the week from 4⅞c to 5¾c, the 4.25-yard 72x76s from 4½c to 5¼c, and the 4.75-yard 68-72s from 4¼c to 4¾c. The 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard gained from 3¾c to 4½c and the 6.25-yard 60x48s from 3¼ to 3¾c. All other print cloth constructions and widths gained in proportion. Every class of buyer was in the market not only to cover immediate needs but to anticipate future needs. The volume for the week was the largest yet experienced.

In sheetings the activity was similar and extended to every type of construction. The 31-inch 5.00-yard 48x48s advanced from 3c to 3¾c, the 36-inch of the same count and weight from 3¼c to 3¾c, and the 36-inch 3.00-yard 48 squares from 4½c to 5⅝c. The 40-inch 2.50-yard 48x48s gained from 5⅜c to 6c and the 44x40s 5.00-yard from 3⅜c to 4c.

Pajama checks sold at 4c for the 36-inch 64x60s 5.75-yard and at 5⅜c for the 88x88s 4.00-yard. The 30-inch drills brought 6½c for the 2.50-yard high count and 4¾c for the 4.00-yard. Osnaburgs advanced to 4¼c for the 40-inch 3.50-yard and 5⅝-⅞c for the 40-inch 7 ounce goods.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ..	2%	2%	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com. paper ...	2	2	1¾
Bar silver	28¾c	28¾c	27⅝c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
60 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
90 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1
5 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money...	¾%	¾%	3½%
Short bills...	1⅛@ ¾	1⅛@ ¾	4¼
3 mos bills...	¾@ 1⅛	¾@ 1⅛	4¼
Bar gold	118⅞ 8d	118s 11d	84s 10d
Bar silver....	18⅛d	18½d	12⅞d

Boston Quotations

Call money...	2⅛%	2½%	2½%
Com paper ...	2½@3½	2½@3½	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	5½
Kansas City ..	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis ..	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia ..	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco ..	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	10	Sofia	2½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling	Today	Last Prev.	Parity	
Demand	3$.47⅝	$3.46¾	$4.8665	
Cables	3.47¾	3.46⅞	4.8665	
France—franc ...	.0392½	0392⅛	.0392	
Belgium—belga ...	.1388	.1388	.139	
Italy—lira	.0512½	.0513	.0526	
Germany—mark ..	.2378	.2382	.2381	
Austria—schilling ..	.1400	.1400	.1407	
Cz'ch'via—crown .	.0296½	.0296½	.0296	
Denmark—krone .	.1780	.1845	.268	
Finland—finm'rk .	.0156	.0156	.0252	
Greece—dr'chma .	.0650	.0650	.129	
Holland—florin ..	.4023	.4026	.402	
Hungary—pengo ..	.1750	.1750	.1749	
Norway—krone ...	.1742	.1740	.268	
Poland—zloty ..	.1130	.1122	.1122	
Port'gal—escudo .	.0300	.0300	.4420	
Roumania—leu ...	.0600	.0600	.5960	
Spain—peseta	.0804	.0805	.193	
Sweden—krona ...	.1785	.1780	.268	
Swits'land—franc ..	.1938	.1940	.193	
Yugoslavia—dinar.	.0179	.0178	.0176	
	Far East			
Hong Kong—dol ..	.24	.2400	*	
Shanghai—tael ..	.31	.3162½	*	
India—rupee	.36	.3625	.3650	
Japan—yen	.22	.2250	.4984	
Java—florin	.40	.4010	.4020	
Phil Islands—peso .	.49	.4975	.50	
Sts Stiments—dol.	.40	.4050	.5678	
	South America			
Argentina—dol ..	.2581	.2581	.4345	
Brazil—milreis ..	.07	.0763	.1196	
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165	
Colombia—peso ...	.9700	.9700	.9733	
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4000	
Uruguay—peso	.47	.4750	1.0342	
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8975	.8900	1.00	
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985	

*Currency in China cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	66	66
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	34	33½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	31	29½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	34	23
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	90	90
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	35	35
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	48½	48¼
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	70½	70½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	80	79¼
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '43	3½	3¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	92	91
Amer Sugar Refin 6s'37	104	103¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105¾	105½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104¼	104¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101⅞	101⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	101½	101¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¼	106
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	91¾	91
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	81¾	81¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	76	75
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91¼	91
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90¾	90¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	79½	78½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99⅞	99⅞
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82¼	82¼
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	60	60
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	68½	68
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	44½	43⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	53½	53
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	74½	74⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	89⅝	89¼
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	51	51
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	60½	60
Beach Creek RR 4s	87	87
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105½	105½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105	105
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	80¼	80¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94	94
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91	91
Boston & Maine 4⅜s '61	71	71
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	16	15½
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86	85
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41	50	50
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	102	102
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	106½	106½
Buff R&P 4½s '57	61½	61
Bush Term con 5s '55	61	60
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	104	104
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	92¾	92
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	94½	94½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	87¼	87¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	87	87
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	93	93
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	92¾	92½
Can North 4½s '35	98	98
Can North deb 6½s '46	103¾	103½
Can North deb 7s '40	103¼	103¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	71½	70½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	80	80
Can Pacific 5s '44	87½	87½
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	34	34
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	90	90
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	79	79
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	32¼	31½
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	34¼	34¼
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	73	73
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	82½	82½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	93½	93½
Certainteed 5½s '48	46	46
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	8	8
Ches Corp 5s '47	66½	66
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	86	86
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	102
Ches & O 4½s B	88	86
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	83½	83½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	91	91
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	91½	91½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	85½	85¼
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	92⅞	92
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	20	18⅞
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	51¾	50¼
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	56	56
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	70	70
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	12¾	12⅜
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	35½	34
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	38½	38⅛
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	32½	30
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	41¼	41¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	47	44
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	41½	39½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	31	30
Chicago StL&N 5s '51	71¼	71¼
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	43	43
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	98¼	98
Childs Co 5s '43	38¼	36¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	55	55
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92½	92¼
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	98	97¾
Clev CC&StL gen 5s '93	75	75
Clev Un Term 5s '73	81	80
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	83	83
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	61½	60
Columbia G &E Co 5s deb '61	84½	83⅝
Columbit Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	85	85
Columbia Gas E 5s '52 May	84¼	84
Com Credit Co 6s '34	98½	98½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Con Gas 5s '57	98½	98
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	11½	11½
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	100⅞	100⅞
Con Gas 4½s '51	95	94½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¼	104½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103	102¼
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	68	68
Cuba Canee Sug Prod 6s '50	5½	5½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	31	31
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103½	103½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	82½	82¼
Den &Rio G con 4s '36	50	50
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	55	55
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	23½	23
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95⅞	95⅞
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¼	101
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102¾	102
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102½	102½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86½	86¼
Dold Packing 6s '42	65	65
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100¼	100
Duquesne P&L 4½s B '57	100	99¾
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	75½	74¾
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	43	43
Erie RR ref 5s '67	36	35
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	55¾	55¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	36	34¼
Fed Metal 7s '34	89	89
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	50¾	49
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	96¼	95¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	84	84
Geo & Ala RR 5s	11	10⅜
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ctfs	5½	5
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	5¼	5
Goodrich 6s '45	59½	57
Foodrich 1st 6½s '47	88	87½
Ga Mid 3s '46	40	40
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	84	82½
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	82	82
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100½	100⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103	102½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	61⅞	60
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	76	76
Great Northern 7s '36	85¾	84½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	44½	44½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	65½	64½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	47½	46½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59¾	58½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	85⅞	85⅞
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Ill Central 4s '53	62¼	62
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	67⅛	66⅛
Ill Central 4¾s '66	47¼	46
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	50⅞	50
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98½	98½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	98½	98½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	83	83
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	52¾	52
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	47	46½
Inter Match cv 5s rcts '41	8¼	8¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8¼	8¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48	47½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	47¼	47¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	25¼	24½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	66	65
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	34	34
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	32¼	32
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	38½	38½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	12	11½
Int Paper 6s '55	29½	29
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	44	43¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	52	51½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	52	51½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	47	46½
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	87	87
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	65	65
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	96¾	96⅝
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	63½	63½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	70	69
Keith Albee Orpheim 6s '46	41	40
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	88	88
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	76	75¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90½	90½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	70	69½
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	76½	76½
L'Autaro 6s '54	10	10
Lehigh Val (Pa) Con 4s 2003	51½	51½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	88¾	88
Louis Arkansas 5s '60	42	41½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102	101¼
L&N uni 4s '40	87	86½
L&N rfg 5s 2003	76	76
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	80½	80½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	30½	28¾
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	25	25
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	78	78
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	77½	77½
Meade 6s '45 ww	56	56
Metro Edison 4½s '68	85	85
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	98	98
Midland of NJ 5s '40	48	48
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94½	94½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	83¾	83¾
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	2½	2½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	48¼	47½
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	40	39⅝
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	57	57
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	21	21
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	64	64
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	26¾	25
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	42½	40¾
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	37	35¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	36	36
Mo Pacific 5s5 B '80	36¾	36
Mo Pac 5s I '81	36½	35¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	25½	23⅞
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	88	88
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	77½	77
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	80	80
Murray Body 6½s '34	85⅞	86½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	53	52
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	92	92
Nat Steel '5s	93	81¼
New Eng T&T 4½s 'B '61	100	100
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	87½	87½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	74	74
N O Pub Ser 5s 'B	73½	73½
N O T & M 5s B '54	37⅞	37⅝
N O T & M 5½s '54	41	41
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	77	77
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	84⅜	83
NYC&Hg 4½s N 2013	56½	56
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	54½	54½
NYC&HR rfg &im 5s 2013	60¾	59½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	79¼	74⅞
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s 37	32¾	31¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	38½	35¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A 33	63¾	59
NY Dock Co 4s 51	67	66
NY Dock Co 5s 38	51	51
NY Edison 5s C 51	104½	104½
NY Edison 5s 44	105	105
NY Edison rfg 6½s 41	110⅞	110¾
NY NH&H cit 6s 40	88	88
NY NH&H cv 6s 48	88¾	88½
NY Ont & W gen 4s 55	45	45
NY Ont & W rfg 4s 92	52¾	52¾
NY Railway inc 6s A 65	1⅞	1⅞
NY aRilway inic 6s 65	43	43
NY Steam Corp 5s 56	96½	96½
NY Steam Corp 6s 48	105	105
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	45	45
NY Tel gen 4½s 39	101½	101½
NY Westchester & B 4½s 46	84½	83½
Niag Share 5½s '50	69	68
Norf Southern rfg A '61	13½	10
Norf & W con 4s '96	93⅝	93
Norf & W div 4s '44	92⅝	92½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	35	34⅞
North Am Co 5s '61	86½	86
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	85¼	85½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	90	90
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	81⅝	81
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	85⅜	85
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	75	75
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	85	84¾
Nor Pacific 5s D	77	77
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99⅞	99½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	102¼	102¼
Ont Trams 5s	97	97
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	88½	88
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81	81
Otis Steel 6s '41	45¾	45
Pac Gas & Elec 5s 4'2	103½	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104¾	104½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	40	39
Park Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	15	15
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	64	64
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	43	42¾
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	88½	87¾
Penn Railroad 4s '52	24	24
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	96½	96
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	81½	81½
Penn Railroad 5s '84	80	80
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	90	89½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100½	100½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101	100
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	57½	57½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	76	76
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	87¾	87¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	92½	91⅞
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	53	56¼
Phil Railway 4s '37	24	24
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	63	61¼
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	92	92
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	38½	37½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	60	59½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	93	92
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	100¼	100¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	85	85
Pure Oil 5½s '40	84	83
Read rfg 4½s A '97	83½	83½
R Ho Lt & P pd	81	81
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	68¾	68
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	80¾	80
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	65	64
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	66	66
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	47½	45½
St Louis IM&So 4s R&R ctf div '32	66	65
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	17	16¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	15½	14¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	18¾	17
St Louis & SF 4½s ct	15	15
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	49½	49¼
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	49	48½
StP M&M con 6s '33	98½	98½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	98	97¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	86⅜	86⅜
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	10	10
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	15	15
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	5	5
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	42	41
Shell Union 5s '47	84	84
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95	94½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98¼	97½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	103	102½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100¼	100¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	78½	78
Smith A O 6½s '33	101⅛	101
Southern Bell Tel & T 5s '41	103¾	103¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	81⅛	81⅛
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	57½	57
Southern Pacific 4½s '59 ww	57½	56
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	56½	56
Southern Pacific cv 5s '34	84	84
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	69⅞	69⅛
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	42½	40½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	53	50¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	54¼	52⅝
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	45	40¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '56	103	102⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	94½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	23½	23½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	62½	61½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100	98½
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	96	96
Texas Corp 5s '44	92⅜	92¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	54	52⅝
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	53½	52½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	58½	48
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	29½
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	28	28
Union El & P rfg 5s '53	101¾	99¾
Union El & P 5½s '54	103	102⅞
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94¾	94½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85½	84¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	58¼	56¼
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	72½	72
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	84	83½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103	103
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	41	39¾
Vanadium 5s '41	54½	53½
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	80½	80½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	91¼	91¼
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100¾	100¾
Wabash RR 4s Des M div '39	32	32
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	69½	69
Walworth 6s '45	34½	33
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	40½	40
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	36	33
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	32	31¾
Warren Bros 6s '41	55	55
Washington W P 5s '39	100¾	100½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103	103
Western Electric 5s '44	100	100
Western Maryland 4s '52	59½	59½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	46	45
Western Union 5s '51	68⅝	68
Western Union 6½s '36	91	91
Western Union 5s '50	67½	67½
Wheeling Steel 4¼s B '53	60	59
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	70½	70½
Westchester Lighting 5s	105¼	105¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	73	73
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	72½	72½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug30	Aug29
3½s '47	100.26	100.26	100.26	100.25
1st cov 4¼s '47	101.15	101.13	101.15	101.15
4th 4¼s '38	103.8	103.4	103.8	103.4
4th 4¼s reg	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.1
US 3s '55	96.26	96.23	96.26	96.22
US 3½s '49	97.30	97.21	97.30	97.28
US 3¾s "43 March	100.20	100.16	100.20	100.18
US 3¾s '43 June	100.16	100.16	100.16	100.18
US 3¾s '47	100.17	100.13	100.11	100.16
US 3¾s '56	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.00
US 4¼s '54	104.2	104.1	104.2	103.30
US 4¼s '52	108.18	107.18	107.18	107.14

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	27⅞	25
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	13	12⅞
Antioquia 7s A '45	15½	15½
Antioquia 7s '57	12½	12½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	44	44
Argentine Gov 6½s '62	40½	39
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	45	45
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	44	43½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	45	45
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	45⅝	43¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	45	45
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	45	44¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	45	45
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	43	43
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	45½	42
Australia 4½s '56	70	69
Australia 5s '55	77¼	77
Australia 5s '57	77¼	77
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	42½	42
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	86⅜	86¼
Austria Hydro 6½s	33¾	33
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91½	91½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	47	46¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96⅜	96⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99⅞	99¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104¼	104¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104⅜	104½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	32¼	32¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	47	46½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	43	42⅝
Berlin Elec 6s '55	41½	41
B

OTTAWA DECIDES TARIFF BARS ARE NOT BEST POLICY

Bruce Offers Hope That Rest of World Wll Follow Example

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—The significance of the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in relation to Britain's commercial contacts with other nations was emphasized last night in a radio address by Mr. Stanley M. Bruce delivered from New York over a National Broadcasting Company hookup.

The leader of the Australian delegation to the Ottawa conference is sailing for England Wednesday to be resident minister for the Commonwealth of Australia in London.

"At Ottawa," he said, "we recognized the necessity for wise protection by tariffs for efficient industry, but we were equally convinced that prohibitions and prohibitory tariffs must be abolished. The fact that one great group of nations has been able to establish this principle should encourage us to hope that agreement may be reached in the international field.

"In a few months there is to be a world economic conference. There are many reasons for hoping that that conference will be a success. The first and most important is the welcome decision of the Government of the United States of America to participate. The second is that at Lausanne some of the most serious of the political differences were overcome.

"Fortified by my knowledge of what the people of Australia have already done, assured by the progress achieved at Lausanne, and believing, as I do, that full American cooperation makes a vital difference to our prospects of success, I utterly refuse to contemplate failure. I believe that the world conference presents a real hope to a distracted and almost desperate world.

"In considering the present world situation and the problems that confront us, we have ever to bear in mind that our troubles are largely due to the very progress we have made in improving our methods of production, both in industry and in agriculture. Our task is to readjust our economic structure to that progress. Surely we shall prove equal to it.

"I am confident that with a courageous facing of the political, economic, financial and monetary problems involved, we can bring about an increase in price levels and then maintain a reasonable stability. The attainment of these objectives will immediately restore confidence and bring prosperity to the peoples of the whole world."

LOCKSMITH LICENSE URGED AT PARLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Compulsory licenses for locksmiths are a necessity, both to maintain the standard of the craft and from the point of view of public safety, declared Mr. W. H. Hassell of New York, secretary of the Master Locksmiths' Association of America, at their fifth annual convention held at the Royal York Hotel here.

In his opinion a large percentage of car thefts and safe robberies can be traced to unscrupulous locksmiths who duplicate or make master keys for criminals.

The association was founded five years ago by eight men, one of whom was Mr. Charles Courtney of New York, present president, who has just returned from a treasure hunt. Five million dollars in gold and jewels are at the bottom of the Atlantic in the vaults of the steamer Egypt. Mr. Courtney, who is probably the world's greatest lock and safe expert, was called in when all other means of salvaging failed. Unable to work in the diving suit, Mr. Courtney made a wooden replica of one of the doors and marked the position of the locks.

Then up at the surface, he instructed divers as to where the dumblers would likely be, and finally, acting on his further telephoned instructions, the combination was solved. Bad weather had halted further operations, but as soon as the convention is over, Mr. Courtney plans to return to his work on the Egypt.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural talk; baseball.
5:15 NBC, Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Frankie Master's Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Paradise Islanders.
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 "Jack and Jane," songs.
8:45 New England Community Singing Club.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 NBC, "Friendship Town," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cæsare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Baron Lee's Band.

WEEI, Boston (550kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: Heywood Broun; soloists.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 Rees and White, songs.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, National Minstrel Players.
9:00 NBC, National Artists Series; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; "Pie Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; police dramatization; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Alfredo Rode's Hungarians.
11:30 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Rhythm Ramblers.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Studio music; "Road Helps."
6:30 Adventures of Bart and Mike.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Krueger's Orchestra; Georgia Price.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
8:30 Ronny and Van, songs.
8:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:00 CBS, "Jay C. Flippen-cies"; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, "Street Singer"; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Musical Comedy Memories.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley, contralto.
6:15 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
6:30 Time; baseball, dance music.
6:45 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother"; Bob Emery.
7:30 Elizabeth Travis Behnke, pianist.
7:45 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 Book talk, George D. Ross.
9:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
9:30 Organ recital; soloist.
10:00 Studio period; Herald news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet and organist.
10:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:45 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:45 p. m.—Book review.
3:15 p. m.—Religious talk.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College program.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Syncopators.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Midweek Musicale.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—New England Kitchen.
12:00 noon—NBC, Johnny Marvin.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—Musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; musical.
4:25 p. m.—NBC, International Broadcast from Austria.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, musical programs.
3:15 p. m.—Description of solar eclipse, Mr. James Stokley.
3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:20 p. m.—Description of solar eclipse, Mr. James Stokley.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 a. m.—CBS, Musical programs.
2:00-5:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mae Julia Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Minnie M. Swarts, Westtown, N. Y.
R. Haynes Clark, Washington, D. C.
Elizabeth H. Clark, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. R. H. Clark, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. A. J. H. Hill, Montreal, Canada.
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United States and Canada

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Four-Leaved Loosestrife

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PLINY the Elder says in his twenty-fifth book that "if branches of this plant be laid on a yoke of oxen when they are quarreling it will quiet them." Of course in the days of Pliny every plant had some virtue, some use to which mankind could directly apply it. Where these virtues were hard to discover, the fertile imaginations of the ancients quickly invented one and hence the names of many flowers as we know them today are directly traceable to the fancies of the Greeks and Romans.

Lysimachia, the Latin generic name of the loosestrife, is believed by Sir William J. Hooker, famous British botanist, to be compounded from the two Greek words *lysis*, a release from, and *mache*, battle. This seems to correspond well in interpretation with the common name of loosestrife. Other botanists, writing early in the eighteenth century, attribute the name to either King Lysimachus of Sicily or Lysimachus, King of Thrace. Many other guesses as to the origin of the name, some rather more vague than to the point, attribute it to a variety of causes. Pliny also tells us that the name was given to a precious stone which had veins of gold running through it, pointing out a similarity between the jewel and the golden coinlike flowers with the reddish-brown spots at their bases.

Today, though it exerts no power over oxen, it is useful to disperse another type of creature. Mosquitoes are always undesirable about summer camps, and many persons find that by burning this plant near the cottage the smoke drives mosquitoes away. It has also been found that the leaves when steeped in oil will destroy worms and insects infesting granaries. Europeans especially have put them to this latter test.

The author has found the plant abundant in a variety of situations and it apparently does well in them all. This seems to agree with what others have found, for Dr. Gray, writing of the plant in New England, says it prefers sandy or gravelly soil; Dr. Chapman, writing about it in the southern states, says it grows in shady woods; and still others find it in low ground and river banks. In the wild flower garden, however, it will grow with very little trouble anywhere, spreading not by seeds but by creeping roots which branch out at the lower joints where leaves ordinarily would form. Large numbers of these roots spread out from each plant and they soon take the ground wholly to themselves.

While not particularly impressive or beautiful, clumps of these plants with their whorls of four leaves at uniform distances along the central stalks leave a pleasant memory, especially if they be in blossom where sunshine and shade dance in their midst.

Brevities

Kansas City Star: The jolly old city directory, with its gay method of abbreviating occupations and trade classifications, sometimes skates along pretty close to libel. It's all right to list Mr. Smith as a plbr, and Miss Jones as a smstrs, but when it identifies a certain Mr. Fish as a carp, that's going pretty far.

Boston Herald: A British scientist has perfected a device which can take an almost inaudible voice tone and multiply it three million times. It must have the same general effect as one of father's confidential whispers.

Humorist: A novelist says he often sits at his desk for quite an hour without putting a single word on paper. His fountain pen must be very similar to ours.

In Lighter Vein

We Thought They Were Doing It

"Where are you going in such a hurry?"

"Just taking a train for Hollywood. Got a wonderful idea for the movie people."

"So?"

"Yes. They've been overlooking a golden opportunity in the making of films. I'm going to advise them to add the name of the third assistant janitor."

Pleased

Mandy, in applying for a position, was asked if she had any references.

"Ah sho' has, ma'am. This am it."

The letter read: "The bearer of this letter is leaving me after one month's work. I am perfectly satisfied."

Consistent

Teacher: "Your history was bad, and you had to write it out 20 times, but you have only done it 17 times."

Boy: "Yes, sir; my arithmetic is bad also."—*Answers.*

The Reason

"John, dear, you used to hold my hand for hours. Why don't you do it now?"

"We've sold the piano, haven't we?"

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

YOU must learn, you must let God teach you, that the only way to get rid of your past is to get a future out of it.

—PHILLIPS BROOKS

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Plea for simplification (H. H. W.) The writer says:

"I enjoy the Word a Day feature in the Monitor and have received a good deal of help from it, but this question comes to me continually: What difference does it make whether one says *cahrporeal* or *korporeal*, *Lyouk* or *Lewk*? The English language is utterly nonsensical in the way in which it pronounces a series of letters one way in one word and another way when a slight change is made.

"If English is ever to become a universal language, the trend must be toward simplification rather than toward the building up of purely arbitrary complexities.

"The proper pronunciation of a word is entirely the matter of custom. Such being the case, it would seem to me that a tonic influence would be exerted by those hardy ones who would refuse to differentiate between vowel sounds such as those mentioned above. I for one am ready to join any such movement."

We should welcome a widespread and thoughtful response to this letter.

We believe some of our multifarious vowel values have long been doomed. But nothing worth while in the way of revision could be accomplished without concerted action. It would be confusion worse confounded if everyone, educated and uneducated alike, followed his peculiar inclinations in pronunciation. Let us not abandon an authority. But:

Suppose the Word a Day occasionally were to offer a list of words of disputed pronunciation, which would be brought to the attention of as many cultured readers and speakers as possible. These individuals in turn would communicate to this department the prevailing cultured pronunciations in their localities. This department would study these returns and make suitable recommendations to the publishers of Webster's. On receiving the lexicographers' approval, the Word a Day would publish the revisions, and readers would be enabled to bring their dictionaries up to date.

Let the Feature Editor hear from you.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unselfed Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Braintree, Mass.

TWO little girls, sisters, were coming home one afternoon. Along the way they passed through the grounds of a deserted estate where was an old well, covered by boards, long since decayed and crumbling. The younger child of six skipped and danced, and coming to the old well, jumped on the covering which began to give way.

Thinking only of her sister, and with unusual presence of mind, the other child pushed her violently aside to safety, she herself plunging down into the cold water of the deep well.

The summer before, while at the seashore, she had learned to dog-paddle. Showing unusual bravery the child kept herself afloat, and directed the little sister where to go for help. In the meantime, she pulled her woolen cap over her eyes, to shut out the dark environment.

As soon as possible assistance came, and willing hands reached down and brought up the little girl unharmed to the waiting arms of the mother and little sister.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Fifty-eight per cent of the farms in the United States have automobiles?

The Mormon name for Utah is "Deseret," signifying a honey bee, emblematic of Mormon industry?

Forty feet is the correct distance between stakes in horseshoe pitching?

The first regular postage stamps were placed on letters in 1847?

The word "clock" originally signified bell?

"Cop" was applied to policemen as early as 1859?

Russia's population is now increasing at the rate of 60,000,000 every 20 years?

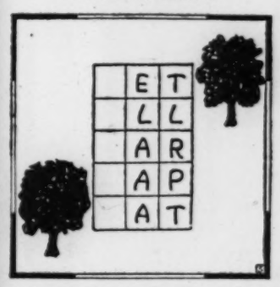
The Soviet has a weather station in the steeple of a Leningrad church?

Thirty-nine per cent of New York City's streets are unpaved?

New York State has 52 radiocasting stations?

There are 200 parts to a telephone?

Trees Puzzle



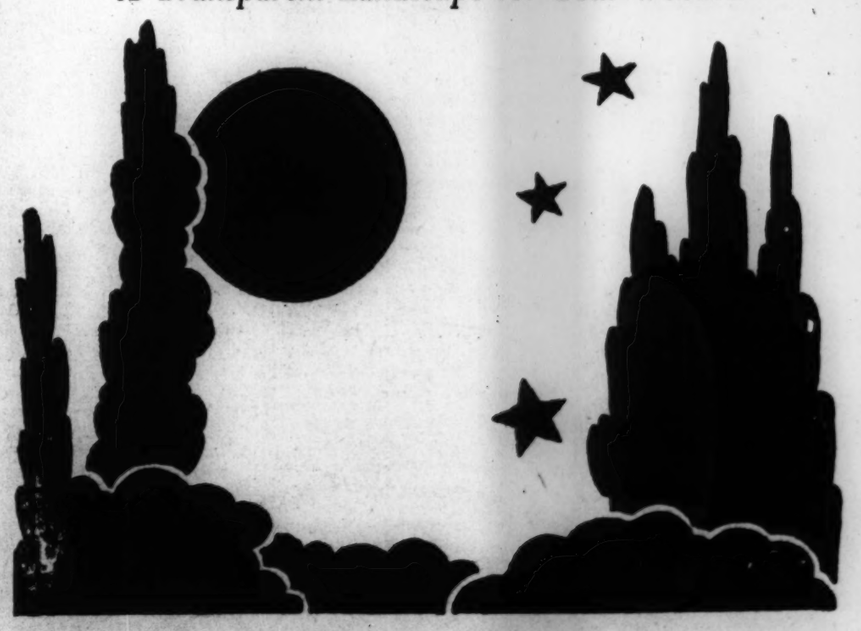
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

By writing the name of a certain tree downward in the blank spaces, you will be able to spell, horizontally, certain common words. After you have found one tree, try it again with the name of another tree, again making certain common words, though not the same words as before.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Animal Puzzle: wheEL, sheEP, cHAin, moNTh. (Elephant.)

A Transparent Landscape for Your Window



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Transparency This Time is a Landscape at Night. Transfer it to Cardboard and Cut Away All the Black Parts. Cut Colored Tissue Paper Slightly Larger Than These Openings and Paste Behind Them, Using Only a Little Paste at the Edges. Be Careful Not to Break the White Lines That Separate the Black Portions of the Design. Use Yellow for the Moon, White for the Stars and Green for Trees, Bushes and the Line at Bottom.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Honesty in Charity

AMERICAN city government has suffered many stinging indictments. But it faces the most severe of all if it cannot, in this time of stress and need, administer the work of charitable relief without waste, fraud and corruption.

Police investigation of 500 cases in Boston has shown, according to reports, that from 12 to 15 per cent were fraudulent and that a considerably larger proportion of the recipients of aid were not actually deserving. In the neighboring city of Cambridge, many persons have stopped calling for payments since investigation of the lists was begun. In both places suits have been filed for money obtained by misrepresentation. New York newspapers have carried evidence tending to show that relief funds in that metropolis have been used for political purposes.

It is well not to be hasty in believing every charge of malfeasance made against the public welfare departments of these and other cities, for often there are mitigating facts. Moreover, the officials and workers in such services have been more than loaded with duties during the last two years. Yet there are enough disquieting reports of authentic nature to put the American public on its guard.

It would be unfortunate, indeed, if confidence should be so shaken that people would be inclined to withhold some of the contributions they have so generously made in recent months to welfare funds. Unquestionably not a cent more has been given than could be well and helpfully used; the crux of the matter is to see that it reaches the right and deserving places. And every energy should be bent toward that end in order that people may feel safe in giving not less but even more, if need be.

Some, indeed, may have wondered if charity in the modern urban society is not becoming too much institutionalized. There is good for the giver as well as the recipient in the old-fashioned kind of benevolence which gave its alms directly and sought at first hand how and where to accomplish the most benefit with the means in hand. Such charity needs a world of wisdom, but the world has always need to feel its warmth.

Not all have the opportunity or the facilities in this complex civilization to find the cases most worthy of their largess. The natural impulse to give to the street beggar they have found often abused. A well-organized and well-staffed charitable association or welfare department serves an indispensable purpose in the modern city. It should help to distribute relief more effectively than individual philanthropy might do.

In fact there is need both for the relief which a municipal agency can give under the prescriptions of the laws and for the more flexible aid that private organizations subsisting on private contributions can give. In some of the cases called into question by police investigators it would seem that rules are pretty finely drawn.

There is, for instance, the person dropped from the city relief list because it is found he owns an automobile, a decrepit old flivver of little market value but useful to him in hunting a job. Should a family be required to strip itself of all outward means of self-help in order to qualify for aid? There are, too, the unnaturalized alien and the floating worker who can give no permanent address. The pangs of hunger are no less sharp to these than to more anchored persons. Some agencies are needed that can dispense aid according to equity rather than law.

But whatever the agency, humanity must have channels for its philanthropy in which it can place implicit confidence. Said Alexander Pope,

> In Faith and Hope the world will disagree,
> But all mankind's concern is Charity.

And that concern today demands that no leakage, graft or political favoritism shall intervene to divert the gifts men sacrifice to make for the alleviation of distress.

America's Reopening Schools

WITHIN the next few weeks in all parts of the United States one of the greatest of the nation's "industries" again will be under way. The return of 23,500,000 boys and girls to elementary schools, 5,000,000 to high schools and 1,000,000 to colleges and universities brings with it a great wave of activity. Official figures of the Federal Office of Education show that returning to school with this vast concourse of students and scholars are more than 1,000,000 teachers, attendance officers, research workers and administrative officers.

If one wishes to use an additional statistical yardstick of the significance of the nation's educational "plant" it is worthy of note that $3,000,000,000 is annually spent upon it, and that its total property value is authoritatively estimated at about $11,000,000,000. Furthermore, the schools of the United States receive for their upkeep between 25 and 60 per cent of local community taxes.

At this season when the "unwilling schoolboy," who proves much more willing than is traditionally supposed, once more turns his shining face to the opening portals, these figures naturally have a special interest. Probably no thinking man or woman believes that America is spending in the aggregate too much upon its schools, though possibly some parts of the expenditure might be made more wisely. Indeed, it is probable that, vast though the system may be, still more should be spent in many quarters to carry the torch of public education more deeply into shadowed corners.

In a time of economic crisis such as this the public naturally looks closely at every community expenditure. It is only reasonable that the educational system should come under a critical microscope. Educators admit they more than ever have been put upon the defensive, not only with respect to the system but also in regard to matters of curriculum.

Depression is a stark realist. It is no respecter of traditions. It is working changes in what the schools teach. It is bringing new and vital questions into such courses as economics, civics and political science. It has set up new alignments and suggested striking realignments.

This tremendous educational "plant" that America owns and in which it takes such pride must adapt itself to new conditions and is so adapting itself. But the process is slow. The flux, perhaps fortunately, cannot alter its consistency overnight.

The 30,000,000 boys and girls, young men and young women who soon again will be sitting in classrooms are taking instruction in an era of unparalleled transition. Their parents, the supporters of the system of public education, look to the schools to prepare these youthful citizens for the great rôles they are to play in the as yet unwritten pages of history.

If past performance may be taken as a criterion, they will not be disappointed.

Hospitable Guests

SOME recent advertising, particularly in magazines for women, has based its selling appeal on the critical attitude of guests. This advertising would have hosts believe that visitors scrutinize everything in the house with the purpose to find fault; that furnishings and accessories, from living room to bathroom, are regarded minutely; that callers engage in critical and usually uncomplimentary asides about the slightest evidence of neglect or lack of good taste. Such a portrayal tends to cause many a housewife needless concern about what guests will think.

Now the average guest, whether paying a perfunctory call or a prolonged visit, likes to enjoy the conveniences, advantages and even the luxuries of a friend's home. He appreciates, also, any special efforts to entertain him, because these indicate all the more that he is welcome. It is misrepresenting, however, to intimate that such a visitor belittles his friend's possessions and his efforts to entertain. If he finds hospitality, he probably overlooks inconsequential details; the color of the guest towels, the pattern and quality of silverware, and the extent to which his hostess keeps her fingernails manicured relate slightly, if at all, to his enjoyment of a visit.

Doubtless there are hypercritical guests, but it is surprising that any advertisers should believe they are numerous. Moreover, hospitable persons probably reason that whatever catering they do should be to the wishes of those who appreciate friendly greetings more than they do luxurious quarters and pretentious furnishings. Gracious hosts rightfully expect their guests to be hospitable toward what is provided for them.

The Urge to Coöperate

A PICTORIAL representation of the condition in which the world now finds itself would show a man resting upon the slope of a mountain called civilization and taking stock of himself and his position. He has not slipped back, but the line that bound him to his fellow climbers snapped some time before he arrived at his present situation. For a while he tried to continue his ascent without any help. But his progress was uncertain, and after a while he stopped, waiting for his companions to come abreast of him, so that the link might again be formed and the mountaineers enabled to go forward with renewed confidence.

This has been a periodical experience with mankind. At some stage in his progress man is apt to think that he can go forward alone. When he stumbles, as he is stumbling today, he is suddenly reminded of his copybook maxims, which stand out like the "Stop! Look! Listen!" signs at the railroad crossings, bidding him wait for his fellow men. Fundamentally the business cycle is thus an ethical cycle, marking, not the ups and downs of economic activity, but the ebb and flow of coöperation.

Man's renewed recognition of coöperation as an essential of human progress takes him clear back to the dawn of Biblical history. Cain, after killing Abel, asked: "Am I my brother's keeper?" implying that he was not. Judged from the punishment that was meted out to him, it was plain wherein lay Cain's social duty; it was in coöperation. In so far as the tie was based on consanguinity, it became the nexus of families, then of tribes, and finally of nations, all uniting willingly. In the modern world the tie has been taken a step further than blood relationship. Save in the case of China, where familism is still strongly entrenched, the state has become the group to which all other groups are more or less subordinated, being armed with a police power for the enforcement of obligations to it.

All these forms of social organization have one thing in common. They are conditioned on economic survival. Cain was a tiller of the ground, Abel a keeper of sheep. When Cain killed Abel he found that the soil no longer yielded him its strength. As an economic man the passing of Abel disabled him. So the farmer depends on the shepherd, both on the factory worker, who in turn relies upon them.

Their economic relation within the social group may be determined by compulsion or voluntary coöperation. Force decrees the link in dictatorships like Russia and Italy. People in those countries do as they are told. Readjustments are made, relations are imposed, without reference to what individuals may think about them. The rise of dictatorships may be traced to the breakdown of coöperation. Strong men overcame the consequent chaos with the knout of force, turning whole communities to their own purposes.

Within limits democracies like the United States and Great Britain still prefer the "rope of sand" of voluntary coöperation. Freedom of contract is a corner stone of their institutions. But, with so much leeway left to the individual, the development of an ordered society must depend upon the ability of coöperation constantly to readjust conditions as they get out of joint. The right relation that Russia and Italy might dictate between classes within the state community must be effected in democratic countries voluntarily by the individuals themselves. Government, as is now the case, may seek to spur the process of readjustment, but, so long as a democracy lasts, the ultimate responsibility rests upon private initiative.

The premier problem in the sphere of coöperation exists outside state boundaries. To both autocracy and democracy alike the nexus of their world relations is composed of voluntary coöperation, divorced from police power. Coöperation on a world scale, however, has certainly not marched abreast of the needs of economic facts which have made the world a unit no longer corresponding with the social group. Hence the bepuzzlement of our pictorial man. Not only has he to wait for the companions who started with him, but his party must also be joined, at the present stage of the journey up the mountain, by groups who have hitherto been climbing separately.

Governor Roosevelt on Liquor

WILL the American people look upon prohibition as a party issue in this year's elections? The Republican platform, while announcing a general desire to let the people vote on a substitute for the Eighteenth Amendment, made a desperate effort to leave party members free to follow their convictions even on resubmission. The Democratic platform came out for straight repeal. And now Governor Roosevelt, choosing congenial, moist New Jersey soil for his declaration on the subject, charges the Republicans have tried to be both wet and dry, and seeks to win votes by emphasizing the completeness of Democratic wetness.

But the Governor has not made, and cannot make, the liquor question a party issue of national scope. Dry Democratic congressmen, particularly in the South, will take care to prevent any such alignment. And they will have the effective aid of wet Republican congressmen, who will resist any effort to put a label, even of relative dryness, on their party.

Indeed, an attempt to make the Democratic convention's declaration for repeal binding upon all Democrats would be to deny that local autonomy in the matter of voting which the platform demands in the matter of liquor regulation. And it is more than doubtful if the Democratic candidate's New Jersey insistence on flat repeal will be helpful to him in more arid Democratic states. But the Governor did do something to clarify one difference between the Democratic and Republican liquor planks.

He made it clear that the Democratic platform—in so far as it is binding upon Democrats—would leave liquor control entirely to the states, except that federal power might be used to enable dry states to protect themselves from the alcoholism of their neighbors. The Republican platform—and President Hoover indorsed it—calls for definite federal restrictions on the manufacture and sale of intoxicants.

To a nonpartisan observer that must appear as the most striking difference between the two parties' proposals for liquor control. They have taken opposite sides on the traditional issue of states' rights. The Democrats would leave it to the states to prevent the return of the saloon and protect dry states; the Republicans would use federal power for those purposes.

Governor Roosevelt, in this Sea Girt speech, failed to outline in any detail how an exercise of state power would prevent the return of the saloon and avoid bootlegging across state borders. President Hoover, in his acceptance address, did not show how these things are to be achieved by the use of federal power.

Perhaps this duty is not incumbent upon the presidential candidates, for they will have no official function to perform either in repealing or replacing prohibition. But certainly every candidate for Congress who favors either method owes it to his constituents to say exactly how he proposes to use either state or federal power to prevent a return to the conditions which brought prohibition. Prohibition is not a party question, but the choice between prohibition and a definite alternative must be an issue in this election if there is to be any real decision at the polls.

Editorial Notes

The King of Bulgaria shelves cares of state to discuss locomotives with a Nebraska railway engineer, and a grandson of the former German Emperor achieves his greatest American thrill with a ride in an engine cab through Montana. The "iron horse," it would seem, is becoming a royal hobby.

Controversy exists in western and middle western states as to the correct pronunciation of "rodeo." Some claim it should be pronounced "ro-day'-o," while others uphold "ro'-dee-o." But whichever the better authority on this point, there are many who pronounce it cruel.

A billion in gold. Sounds like a lot of money, and when it is considered that it requires 340 truckloads to move this amount from the old to the new assay office in New York City, one gets some idea of how bulky such a fortune would be.

Cotton fabric used as bonding material on a South Carolina highway is reported unimpaired after six years of use. It seems to vary from an older type of cotton fabric in that it was made for instead of by the spinning wheel.

The drying method is being resorted to in north central Washington to utilize surplus fruit without the expense of canning. And thus the apricot, peach and apple are again finding their place in the sun.

The Blue Bell Overall Company reports that its plants at Greensford, N. C., and Middlesboro, Ky., have resumed full-time operations. And what could be a surer sign than that that men are returning to work?

Detouring the Bread Line

By JOE CROW'S NEIGHBOR

JIM was taking a morning stroll. In his arms he carried the youngest of his four children—a little girl about three years of age. The odor from a truckload of cantaloupes being delivered to a warehouse reached Jim, but months of unemployment had taught him the need of frugality and self-denial.

The child rubbed a little hand across her mouth and said, "Daddy, but those melons smell good."

Just a simple statement. Jim searched the wide, sober eyes. "Well—gosh," he muttered to himself, and then addressing the little lady asked, "Do you think they do? Did you ever eat any?"

"I just smelled them, Daddy," she replied.

Something in Jim's thought and body clicked. His head came up and his step grew firmer as he neared home. "Those melons sure are good, Babykin," he said, "and Daddy is going to get a whole big pile of them for his baby to eat—some day, pretty quick now."

At home, he emptied the family purse upon the bed and counted. "Just a few cents over $40, Mamma," he said. "It'll soon be gone—and then what?"

"We can still sell the car if we have to."

"You mean give it away for about $15, for junk. That would only be delaying the end a short time, at best."

"But something is bound to happen by then, Daddy. Something always does—people just don't actually starve." Jim's wife was game and brave—she clung to hope.

"But, Mamma," Jim argued, "if something has got to happen, it might just as well happen somewhere else as here. We have nothing to tie us down, so let's start out and meet opportunity halfway. Our little bit of bedding and cooking things will fit in the car—why not start now—tonight."

"But where shall we go?"

"Some place where melons grow. I have an order for a pile of them."

* * *

There was much patching of old tires. Much tinkering with spark plugs and mechanisms, but the third day found Jim and his family over three hundred miles from their starting point.

"This is no good," he said, munching his lunch by the side of the highway. "There'll be little chance for us along here where all the travel is. Let's turn off on that side road up the lane and see what we find."

Through the afternoon, they bumped along over little-used roads, and found themselves in a more sparsely settled region. They camped for the night sixty miles from the main highway, on the bank of a pretty stream under some giant cottonwood trees.

They had spent about half of their money. They were in the heart of rural America. It was time to abandon aimless travel and form a definite plan.

"If our something doesn't happen around here," Jim said, "it won't happen anywhere. Fine country and some pretty nice farms. None of these farmers know it yet, but I have an idea that some of them are going to get a lot of work done around their places that has been needed for a long time. There isn't a farmer living who doesn't have loose boards to nail down, roofs to mend, fences to fix, and a lot of other things that they would like to have done, but just never get around to doing, and ordinarily can't afford to hire done."

Early the next morning, Jim walked over to a farmhouse about a quarter of a mile away. The owner was just leaving the house with some milk pails on his arms. He was an elderly man, robust and pleasant faced. "Mornin'," he greeted.

"Good morning," Jim returned the greeting. "My name is Jim Horton. I guess we camped on your land down by the stream last night. I hope we did no harm."

"No harm at all, sir. My name's Crow—Joe Crow. Which way you bound for?"

"Well, I really don't know yet, but I'd like to leave my camp there for a few days if it won't bother you, and I can make it right some way. I've been out of a job for a long time, and we ran away from the city a few days ago to play Indian. Our money might last a little bit longer this way."

"I reckon you'll find times pretty hard around here, too, but there ain't no harm in your campin' down there in the pasture. Stay as long as you like. Ain't nobody here but me and the old lady. The kids all moved off one at a time to go live in the city. I reckon times is gettin' purty hard with 'em nowadays, though, from what they write."

* * *

Mr. Crow, always glad to have someone to talk to, offered but little resistance to Jim's insistence that he help with the chores. After the milking, separating and feeding, Jim declined the invitation to breakfast, saying that he had eaten before leaving camp. He spent the time at the woodpile, cutting stove wood.

"Say, Jim," Mr. Crow said after breakfast, "if you're so all-fired anxious to work, you might help me fix some harness. I been wantin' to do it for quite a spell, but didn't have no one to help."

When Jim returned to his camp, he was carrying a small sack of wheat which Mr. Crow said was not worth carrying away, a small pail of milk, a piece of fresh pork, some fishing tackle and directions as to where to find the largest catfish. Above all, he had an invitation to go to the field with a sack for all the melons he could carry away.

"A good start," he told his wife. "I have earned more here already than I did in the last two months back in the city."

They tried grinding the grain Indian fashion. It was slow labor, but after bolting through a cloth, the result was an edible and nourishing coarse flour. A little harmless grit in it, but food nevertheless.

That evening, he returned to the farmhouse to help again with the chores. He carried with him a few nice catfish for the Crows' table.

"Much obliged," Mr. Crow said. "We like 'em mighty well, but we're always so busy we don't never have time to catch 'em."

* * *

The following day, after the chores were done, Jim began finding the loose boards that needed nailing down. A gate that had long been hard to manage, and a rickety step at the back door, were repaired. A couple of shelves put up in the kitchen delighted Mrs. Crow.

Mr. Crow was glad to have these little tasks done. He began to see others that should have attention. He began to plan new work. He found Jim's help in the fields and around the place generally, very acceptable.

After a few days, Jim brought his family along to get acquainted. It was wash day and Mrs. "Jim" and the older children pitched in and helped to get it out. Thereafter, they came daily. There was fruit from the orchard to can. Jams, jellies, and fruit butters to put up. Garden stuff to can, and in many other ways Mrs. Jim found where she could be of service to Mrs. Crow.

In return, she carried back to the camp, fruit, green corn, eggs, and other produce. No mention was made of money or definite payment. It was just a case of mutual offerings.

"Nice bunch of kids you got," Mr. Crow said to Jim one day. "Well-behaved and quiet, never bother a thing—hardly know they was around. And say, I ain't got much in that old storehouse, and I been thinkin' that if you folks could fix it up to live in, we could move the stuff to the barn. Times is mighty hard, and cash hard to get, but if you want to stay on and help, you can live there and take stuff from the farm for your pay. Of course, you will have to have a little money, so the old lady and I figured that we could let you take the chickens and make what you can with them."

* * *

Jim had successfully detoured the bread line. He had relieved himself of worry over impending hunger and lack of shelter. Compared with his former station in the industrial world of high wages, his standard of living had suffered a tremendous setback. But, even so, he was thankful. He now had a footing from which he could begin to work his way back to a better condition.

There is room for many of America's jobless to be absorbed into the rural life of the nation—some temporarily, but many permanently. A general movement of this kind might not be the desired stabilizing influence for industry in general, but it certainly would be a boon to the unemployed.

Why is not such a movement general? Inertia, for one thing. Some see the bread line staring them in the face, but they do not have the energy to resist. Some do not have faith in the possibilities of farm life—they have heard of regions where even the farmers themselves are wards of charitable organizations.

Unadaptability is another factor. Many, no matter what their circumstances, are afraid of giving something for nothing. They cannot bear the thought of working without a definitely stipulated return for their labor. They are the product of an industrial system wherein a contract is the pivot around which all activity revolves.

For those who are worthy and adaptable, rural life offers a refuge into which they may be profitably assimilated. It may not be an easy road. But for many, traveling it may well be worth the sacrifice and effort required.

C. V. S.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

America and World Peace

IMPORTANT though Mr. Stimson's declarations are upon the principle of international consultation as being inherent in the Briand-Kellogg pact, still higher importance attaches to his opening statement that the pact has "changed the whole doctrine of neutrality," and that war is "no longer the concern only of the nations engaged in it, but of every nation in the world."

Some of us who have given thought to this matter reached the conclusion long since that if the Kellogg-Briand pact means anything at all, the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy implies equally the renunciation of neutrality.

Neutral rights are only conceivable in relation to war as a lawful institution. From illegality no legal rights can flow. Hence it would seem that, in so far as the Briand-Kellogg pact outlaws war for national advantage, it must outlaw neutrality in regard to such a war.

Mr. Stimson is certainly right in saying that the pact has set jurists a new problem; and it may interest your readers to know that one of the leading British Prize Court judges, whose authority on international law is beyond question, assured me eighteen months ago that the thesis which Mr. Stimson now supports is flawless in logic and in law.

Last year an eminent Belgian lawyer of international repute also demonstrated in a course of public lectures that the doctrine of neutrality, and international law in general, have been revolutionized by the implications of the Briand-Kellogg pact. He showed clearly that the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy has undermined the legal basis of neutrality.

Thus Mr. Stimson is not alone in terming so great a change "revolutionary." It is revolutionary, at least in principle, for it goes beyond the Covenant of the League of Nations, which contemplates four possibilities of lawful war, and therefore of lawful neutrality on the part of non-belligerents.

You rightly argue, sir, that Mr. Stimson's pronouncement "materially improves the prospects of the Disarmament Conference" by "offering in practice a far greater degree of security than could be given by any formal paper guarantee." It brings us nearer to the moment when the United States, Great Britain, France, and other peace-loving countries will be ready effectively to answer the question which lies at the root of the whole disarmament problem: "What is the lawful function of armaments in a world which, by renouncing war, has renounced neutrality in regard to any violator of the Kellogg-Briand pact?"

It does not follow that armaments would need to be used against any law-breaker. The knowledge that they might thus be used would probably suffice to impede future recourse to war as an instrument of national policy, for they would be in reserve as means of upholding the economic, legal and financial ostracism of the lawless. The main thing, as a postulate of any serious measure of disarmament, is strictly to define their lawful functions.

If Mr. Stimson's pronouncement really foreshadows the course of American foreign policy, disarmament will be possible and international peace can be firmly established. —*Wickham Steed*, in *The Times* (London).

The Reverse Side

A CASUAL glance at sporting page headlines revealed that 34,000 fans were assembled at the Yankee Stadium on Sunday, 20,000 at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn, 31,000 at a doubleheader in St. Louis, 25,000 at Boston and that an International League game at Newark drew 15,000. This in the summer of the third year of depression.

The crowd that milled around the Sharkey-Schmeling bout a few weeks ago did not look like a gathering of the financially embarrassed. The motor highways in the vicinity of the big cities on a pleasant week-end do not suggest that any large cross-section of the population is acutely hard up. But they cannot belie authenticated economic facts.

Distress does not parade itself. As a rule it has too much pride. As Governor Pinchot points out in his message to the Legislature, life in its visible activities is going on much as usual. Amusement enterprises in general have felt the pinch, but there are many public gatherings and public showings of normality on a scale seemingly inconsistent with known conditions.

The fact is that the country has been in a state of mind. It talks depression, thinks depression, dwells on the number and need of the unemployed. Motoring and other forms of outdoor life are reminders of the many, many millions, the great bulk of the population, still gainfully at work and still enjoying perhaps in curtailed measure, the fruits of their labor after having helped to carry the load of the less fortunate.

It is just as well to be reminded of the existence of the reverse side of the dark picture.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*